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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

King Albert I Was Kingly Man

Austria Now Leans to Fascism

Britain Defines Independence

Little America May Float Off

Commercial Football Is Hit

Women Show How to Fill Jobs

THE world joins Belgium in mourning the loss of King Albert I, who suffers a fatal fall while engaged in his favorite pastime of scaling a peak. He will be succeeded by his son, the Crown Prince, as King Leopold III. The Queen-to-be was formerly Princess Astrid of Sweden. They have two children. Only a few Communists protest the succession. The royal family of Belgium has always been greatly beloved by its subjects. King Albert proved himself a hero and a great man during the World War. He gave his country a wise and wonderful reign during the most trying years of its history. King Albert and Queen Elizabeth visited America, where they made many friends. They were hereditary sovereigns of a small country—War enthroned both in the hearts of a grateful world.

¶ Austria sees Chancellor Dollfuss's path leading toward outright Fascism and a close friendship with Italy. The yielding is through Prince von Starhemberg, whose support and that of the Heimwehr the Chancellor needs. Dollfuss permits himself to be quizzed by many foreign correspondents on the recent uprising and slaughter and convinces his hearers of his personal sincerity. In an international broadcast which does not come in clearly he makes a special plea to Americans—"Withhold judgment, please, until you have all the facts."

¶ Britain makes plain to Austria that continuance of its political and financial support depends on good treatment of workers. Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, discloses Britain's representations along with the communiqué of itself, France and Italy. Britain's idea of Austrian independence is not merely that the Nazis shall not lead it to Germany; it is also that the Heimwehr shall not lead it to Italy—What's sauce for the goose is sauce for all the geese.

¶ Washington sees the Senate's investigation of the canceled air-mail contracts begin. Former Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown takes the stand after issuing a statement denying charges of an illegal scheme to divide air-mail contracts among the air transport operators. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh issues a statement of his financial transactions in aviation since he joined the staffs of two transport systems. His total profits have been $187,838—And that doesn't seem extravagant for all the Colonel has done for the trade.

¶ Little America is in seeming danger of cracking off as a gigantic iceberg and floating away in Ross Sea. The ice under Admiral Byrd's igloo headquarters is 60 feet thick, but a crevasse which has approached within one-quarter of a mile may reach through the ice and may presently set the camp adrift. Byrd's men hastily move stores to a second base a mile away. The Admiral's explorations on the Bear convince him there is no land in the Pacific quadrant of the antarctic—He turns heroically to more vital problems than those of geography.

¶ Carnegie Foundation charges Notre Dame and Southern California Universities with exploiting their football teams for commercial purposes. Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president-emeritus of the Advancement of Teaching branch, says making football a business is a symptom of the current in American life that sets away from intellectual ideals. He finds football, which is more dangerous than German student duels, grossly demoralizing when frankly a public show. He puts the pigskin fans a stiff question—What relation is the football industry to the intellectual life?

¶ Boston hears Edwin Markham declare the fate of the Roosevelt "new deal" hinges on whether competitive forces will coöperate in a competitive field. He compares the President to his old friend Kerensky, moderate Russian, who was overthrown by the Communists. Roosevelt, the poet feels, will go down in defeat before more radical forces unless industrialists and financiers have sufficient imagination to support fully his undertakings. Poets aren't practical or Mr. Markham wouldn't urge imagination on financiers—He would call it intelligent self-interest.

¶ The National League of Women Voters issues facts and figures to show how American women, given the vote in 1920, have made good in politics. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and Minister to Denmark Ruth Bryan Owen are followed by innumerable women who are a Senator, Representatives, Washington bureau chiefs, executives and postmistresses galore. Women voters do more than try to see that the best man goes into the office—When he is scarce, they sacrifice one of their own number into it.

Austria Edges Daily Nearer Fascist Rule

Dollfuss Prefers Il Duce to German Fuehrer as Lodestar

Britain Is Cautious

Communiqué From Three Powers Would Be Applicable Also to Italy

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Feb. 19—It is apparent Chancellor Dollfuss's political path is leading steadily in the direction of stark Fascism. He is making many concessions to Prince von Starhemberg and leaning more and more in the direction of Italy.

For the moment, at any rate, he appears to have chosen Il Duce instead of the German Fuehrer as the lodestar of little Austria's destiny.

Observers here are by no means certain the nation will not force a reversal of this decision.

Official Lists Cut

The Government's latest statistics on casualties of the past week's fighting are completely at variance with unofficial estimates, insisting that not more than 150 civilians and 100 on the Government side were killed. About the same number were seriously wounded. One-fifth of the civilian casualties were women and children.

Damage to property, it is also claimed, was not great. Though some houses were considerably damaged, none were destroyed. Moreover it must be admitted that no anti-Marxist "terror" exists. The number of executions so far is six.

Trials before the special courts are fairly conducted with very little "hectoring" on the part either of prosecutors or of judges. The accused have been allowed legal aid.

Yesterday Chancellor Dollfuss stood, as it were, on trial himself before 80 representatives of the world press, to justify the action the Government took last week. He reiterated his claim to be the friend of the workers. His secretary read a letter from Socialists in Linz asserting they did not use arms until greatly provoked. The letter also showed the workers of Linz acted solely on their own initiative, without authorization of the leaders.

Workers on Defensive

Dr. Dollfuss himself admitted that in Vienna the Socialist chiefs were arrested before the clash occurred. He stated the first act of violence in Vienna was when a workman fired at a policeman. It wasn't a case of flocking to barricades or storming public buildings.

The conclusion most people took away from the interview with the Chancellor was that workers acted on the defensive and that they took to arms in only a few places.

At the same time every one of the interviewers is convinced of Dr. Dollfuss's personal sincerity. They received the impression that he sympathizes warmly with the masses and keenly regrets the events of last week. He offered no explanation why the course was adopted which led inevitably to the clash.

Dr. Dollfuss also made an appeal yesterday for foreign understanding of the Austrian situation, in a radio message broadcast to the world. He asked especially that Americans should withhold judgment until they know all the facts.

Socialist Leader Denies Vienna Workers Started Recent Bloody Conflicts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 19—The Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian militant Socialists, Dr. Julius Deutsch, who fled here after fighting for two days in Vienna, informed the Monitor in a special interview that Vienna workers did not inaugurate the uprising against the state, but only tried to

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Hoaxes May Come and Go But Kidd's 'Hidden Treasure' Legends Just Go On Forever

Reburnished to a Dazzling Finish, That Hardy Old Perennial the Olmsted-Astor Tale of the Pirate's Gold Reappears

"You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time!" even when it comes to hoaxes.

The Captain Kidd-John Jacob Astor pirate-hoax in which Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline, Mass., was supposed to have received a vast fortune, is in print, again. This story of booty buried in a sea-cave on an island in Maine has popped up in a weekly magazine, waving its cutlasses and spilling Spanish gold and jewels across the United States.

Such well-known hoaxes as the dumping of the Liberty Bell into the Mississippi at the New Orleans Exposition; the hoax by which some Masons claim other Masons saved Marshal Ney from a French Royalist firing squad and brought him to America; the tropical valley inside the Arctic Circle hoax; and the many gold and diamond mine hoaxes have kept magazines and Sunday sections of newspapers supplied with copy since the printing press was put into daily use.

A reader, deep in an interesting yarn murmurs, "Tremendous! . . . perfectly great!" and eats it up. He is reminiscent of the garrulous gentleman fond of using fancy phrases and long words vaguely familiar as to sound but void of meaning, who upon reading such a story immediately pronounced his dictum, "Tremendous! Gigantic! Stupendous! In fact, it's even mediocre!" Unwittingly he put his finger right on the spot to explain the point.

Here is the Captain Kidd-Olmsted-Astor yarn as respun:

Pirates and pioneers, an iron box and a chronometer, a junkman and John Jacob Astor, all are characters in this startling story of Spanish gold, and stolen pearl bracelets, over which a $5,000,000 lawsuit was begun by Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline, Mass., against the Astor estate in New York City.

That Captain Kidd sailed as far north as the coast of Maine, and there deposited an iron box full of his plundered riches in a small cave on an island owned for seven generations of Olmsteds is said to have brought this suit in 1896.

Jacques Cartier, a tall, slow-moving Indian trapper, who was in the employ of John Jacob Astor, lived on this island trapping there

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Senators May Qualify as Pilots

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They've Been in the 'Air' for Some Time; Congress Has Plenty of 'Orders' Ahead

The Washington Day

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—With Monday promptitude, news began breaking in the capital early today, and promised to run up a tense and critical week:

Flying the Air Mail: The army starts flying the air mail over a reduced but still mammoth national network, as Mr. Walter F. Brown, the former Postmaster-General, appeared before a Senate committee and told the nation that with "no real effort" to ascertain the facts the Administration threatened to destroy "the finest mail and air passenger service in the world."

Press Code: President Roosevelt signed the violently controversial newspaper code, caustically informing publishers of the country that their fears about freedom of the press are "pure surplusage," but that he will nevertheless modify and apply the code as he sees fit under the NIRA. He begins the modification job with an executive 40-hour week order intended to make jobs for unemployed newswriters on papers over 75,000 circulation in large cities. He safeguards newsboys.

Supreme Court Chamber: Perhaps in gratitude for recent decisions, the Administration today asked through Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senate leader, that the original Supreme Court chamber be preserved after the tribunal removes into its magnificent new building. Whereupon all the disgruntled Republicans went about the Capitol muttering, "wouldn't it be better to preserve the Supreme Court?"

Army Contracts: The graft hunters are hot on the trail of army-contract frauds and Mr. Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War, cancels a trip to Topeka with his Massachusetts bride while his private secretary is called to testify before the grand jury. A House committee gets on the track of income tax payments made by aircraft manufacturers, in an attempt to show excessive profits.

Colonel Brittin's Job: In a sardonic postlude, it is discovered that Col. L. H. Brittin, elderly air-mail executive, now spending 10 days in the district jail for abstracting his principal's letters from Colonel MacCracken's files, has been put to work as a file clerk. The elliptical billiard balls with which W. S. Gilbert made "the punishment fit the crime" never had a more graphic application.

Three New Groups: There are no longer any watertight compartments in Washington, but today's news groups itself into brackets: politics, recovery, finance. Under politics there are two outstanding developments:

Soldiers' Bonus: The House petition to revive the $2,400,000,000 soldiers' bonus bill gathers momentum every day, so that Administration leaders in Congress and the White House are seriously concerned. Already at least 113 members have signed the petition and only 145 names are necessary. Completion of the petition, and even passage of the measure in the House, is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

But President Roosevelt puts his trust in the Senate—not always so loyal an Administration backstop—and thinks the measure can be halted there. That Senator David A. Reed (R.) Pennsylvania has seized and is forcing the bonus bill has not improved its chances in the Democratic Senate or with the Republican Insurgents. That is what the President is relying upon, although everybody knows it is election year and bills like that for paying veterans' compensation stand a greatly added chance for passage. Insistent blocs like that in the House are still able to force embarrassing bills out of committee and another bonus struggle of major proportions is uneasily anticipated.

New Democratic Party: Second big political spotlight centers on a sensational appeal from the conservative leader, Mr. David Lawrence, for a Constitution Democratic Party. A sage observer, particularly close to former President Hoover and other G. O. P. leaders, Mr. Lawrence actually declared today: "The leadership of the Republican Party is discredited in the public eye. Its organization ought to go into receivership and be liquidated at once for its continuance as the same political party is hopeless."

Mr. Lawrence would have a Jeffersonian party, under leadership like Governor Ritchie of Maryland, Mr. Alfred E. Smith, Senator Carter Glass. To it he would attract northern Republican conservatives, and build up a new group to oppose what he calls the present administration of the "Socialist Democratic party." He would divide the country into these two groupings, asking that his suggestion be used as "a topic for the political debate of our times." He suggests that his constitution Democratic Party may some day find Franklin Roosevelt leaving his "Socialistic comrades" and moving toward it just as Ramsay Mac-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Up and Down Beacon Hill

They're After Goldfish

A delegation of Gloucester fishermen will today cast their nets in Washington waters, in the hope of catching some of the relief money that flows in golden schools from the Treasury. Buffeted on the seas by wind and wave, these fishers also have been buffeted on shore by creditors, who seek pay for rigging and ships.

Representative A. Piatt Andrew of Massachusetts will champion the request for RFC funds before the House Banking and Currency Committee. The fishermen are almost the last group to appear at Washington soliciting relief. The farmer, the home owner, the banker, the railroader and the candlestick-maker have received their share of help. But the fisherfolk, 200,000 strong, along the Atlantic seaboard have launched their ships, set their nets and shoved their chins into their nor'westers and remained silent.

But, even like the earth, the sea has been too prolific, their catches have loaded the market and depressed the prices.

So Mr. Andrew is seeking to have the Shipping Board advance money for fishing boats.

On His Own Legs

Well, President Roosevelt may have the nation and Congress quite generally behind him, but son James, speaking to the young people of five Newton churches, demonstrated that the President did not have the support of his household in all particulars. Son James does not agree with his father on the Child Labor Amendment, he said.

This stand may not heighten harmony around the hearth fire but it certainly is not a political liability in Massachusetts, where sentiment against the amendment is believed particularly strong.

"Continued in Our Next"

Repeal was to have given the bootlegger his sailing orders.

But whisky at 35 cents a glass that costs but 5¼ cents to make at the

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Nantucket, at Last, Reunited With World

NANTUCKET, Mass., Feb. 19 (AP)—Residents of Nantucket, where food and fuel supplies had run low while the island was ice-bound for more than 10 days, awoke today to find the steamer Martha's Vineyard had broken the fettering ice and had headed for New Bedford, on the mainland.

Early this morning the steamer, which had been gripped fast in the harbor ice, smashed a channel to open water and steamed to New Bedford, skipping the stop customarily made at Wood's Hole, on normal runs.

For several days airplanes have been employed to bring food supplies and mail to the marooned islanders.

Brown Enters Blanket Denial Of All Charges

Nothing Secret or Illegal in Making Air-Mail Contracts, He Says

Senators Hear Story

Declares Irreparable Injury Has Been Done by Annulment of Pacts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 — A blanket denial of all charges of "conspiracy or collusion" in granting air mail contracts was made before the Black investigating committee today by Mr. Walter F. Brown, former Postmaster-General.

The Black Committee has made "no real effort" to ascertain the facts, Mr. Brown charged in a supplementary statement issued just before taking the stand. The Postmaster-General by annulling all air contracts, "with a single stroke of his pen—if his action is not reconsidered—has destroyed the finest air mail and air passenger services in the world, and has done an irreparable injury to the aeronautical industry, in developing which our government and the public have invested hundreds of millions of dollars," Mr. Brown charged.

Mr. Brown's formal statement, made on the stand, reviewed and defended his administration of the Post Office.

Hasty Inferences

"Senator Black's hasty and unwarranted inferences that the meetings of air transport operators at the Post Office Department May 19 and June 4, 1930, were in furtherance of an illegal scheme to divide air mail contracts among themselves is wholly unsupported by the facts," Mr. Brown told newspaper men on his arrival in the capital. "Without making any real effort to ascertain the purpose and proceedings of those meetings or giving the persons who had first-hand information an opportunity to testify, Senator Black passed his inferences on to the Post Office Department which in turn blindly accepted them without making any investigation whatever or even according the vitally interested parties a hearing.

"Based solely upon Senator Black's unsupported and unjustifiable dictum that in 1930 the air mail operators engaged in a conspiracy of collusion the Postmaster-General has ordered all domestic air mail contracts annulled, and with a single stroke of his pen, if his action is not reconsidered, has destroyed the finest air mail and air passenger services in the world, and has done an irreparable injury to the aeronautical industry, in developing which our government and the public have invested hundreds of millions of dollars.

"It is inconceivable that the President of the United States, with all the facts before him, will sanction such a colossal injustice."

To Foster the Industry

In his formal statement to the committee, Mr. Brown declared that "the major purpose of the legislation authorizing the Postmaster-General to award air mail and ocean mail

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French Guiana Penal Colony Allows Considerable Freedom, Monitor Air Traveler Finds

Wings Over South America
Sixteenth of Series of Articles

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAYENNE, French Guiana—Cayenne, to the world, means the French penal colony just as definitely as California spells sunshine, or Russian Communism. The majority of the population is not of the prison, but the descendants of African slaves freed in 1848. And the major portion of the colony lies not in Cayenne, or St. Laurent, or the Isles du Salut of the prisons but in the big hinterland of Inini, where the gold resources have not yet been scratched and where untouched other wealth may lie along the unexplored rivers.

But most persons know Cayenne as the place to which France sends its penal offenders and not as the southernmost of the three Guianas, French, Dutch and English, "flooded" as the name implies and tucked in between Brazil and Venezuela, separating the larger brothers of South America from the smaller ones.

I saw Cayenne for the first time last week when the Pan-American Airways plane bringing me north from Brazil halted here for 20 minutes before dropping me off in Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana. Then I came back again on the southbound plane and will again go north to Trinidad, managing thus to get both the Guianas in during the one week between northbound planes.

Airplanes are not permitted to fly over the Isles du Salut, the three tiny scraps of land off Cayenne which include Devil's Island, where now seven men are in confinement. So that I had to content myself with a very long distance view of the buildings on the islands.

But once in Cayenne, thanks to Mr. Jacques Souvant, secretary to the Governor, I have tasted prison fare, had in my hands one of the hammocks in which prisoners sleep, and had permission to speak to any prisoner I liked. And the result is that I can say, with authority, that conditions in Cayenne are not so bad as they have been and that there has been a vast improvement in the treatment of prisoners.

"In my 10 years there has been a great change, an unbelievable change," said one prisoner, and another stated, "It used to be very bad

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Things Present

Mr. Abbot has received countless letters from budding newspaper men asking his opinion on the value of a course at a school of journalism. He therefore devotes his "Watching the World Go By" to a detailed answer.

Some plain talk on the situation in Austria will be found in the first editorial. "With the Inventors," a new daily feature, is continued on the inside back page today with a forecast of a typewriter equipped with a set of chimes.

The International Alphabet reaches J for Japan today, on the Children's page.

And Things to Come

Many kindergartens have been closed, but the need continues. Mothers who would provide adequate supervision for their children's work and play should read the series of articles on "The Home Kindergarten," beginning tomorrow on the Progress in Education page.

Tuesday brings also the Home Building and Gardening page, and more Facts About the Bible.

World Wishes Them Well

Left: THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Right: Potograms

To Ascend Belgian Throne

Right—Duchess of Brabant, Who Becomes Queen Astrid. Left—Duke Leopold, Who Assumes the Title of Leopold III, King of the Belgians.

Army Pilots Ready To Start Boston Air-Mail Service

Twenty-Five Men Qualify for Work at Airport in East Boston

Twenty-five army pilots and ground men were sworn into the postal service today at the East Boston airport prior to the beginning of army air mail service which starts in the United States tonight.

Two planes will leave and arrive at the East Boston port daily. The first suthbound plane will leave Boston at 12:45 p. m. arriving at the Newark airport at 2:55 p. m. The second plane will depart at 6:55 p. m. Northbound planes will leave Newark at 5:30 a. m. and 11:15 a. m.

At the Boston General Post Office and the South Postal Annex, the closing time for the 12:45 p. m. trip southward, will be 11:45 a. m. The closing time for the 6:55 p. m. trip will be 5:50 p. m.

The 12:45 p. m. trip is the only through connection to Miami, Jamaica, Virgin Islands and South America. The 6:55 p. m. trip connects at Newark airport with through service to Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., and Seattle.

Nations' Leaders Pay Tribute To King of Belgians

Albert Recognized as One of Great Stabilizing Influences in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BRUSSELS, Feb. 19—A fall while climbing a precipitous cliff near the village of Marche-les-Dames, overlooking the river Meuse, between 30 and 40 miles from Brussels, brought to an end the great reign of Albert I, King of the Belgians, Saturday. King Albert, who won the affection and respect of the whole world during the tragic years of the war and has retained them ever since, had gone climbing, to keep himself in trim with a view to joining his son the Crown Prince Leopold, at the time mountaineering in Switzerland.

King Albert was not only a heroic leader and a comrade to his men, who kept high the tattered flag of a gallant people throughout the greatest human cataclysm of the present age. He was also a wise and temperate ruler who, after the storm had subsided, exercised a moderating influence for good will far beyond the confines of his own tiny state.

"Only concerted action and international solidarity," he wrote, to M. Jules Renken, Belgian Prime Minister, at the Lausanne conference in 1932, "can remedy the ills from which the world is suffering."

In his own territories he insisted upon fair treatment for workers. "Riches create duties," was his favorite saying. "You will make it your aim and care," he told the Colonial Council for the Belgian Congo, "to insure justice and progress." A memorandum written in his own hand made the original suggestion from which sprang the subsequent scheme for trade federation among the European low tariff countries.

His great personal influence was used successfully in composing the linguistic dispute between the Flemings and the Walloons, which at one time threatened serious developments. Even so lately as the present year he was instrumental in calming excitement over the reinstatement of unpopular officials, which had produced demonstrations of ex-service men at Brussels. His action on this occasion was characteristic. It was shown in his suggestion that the question should be removed from the political fold by referring doubtful cases to a commission of magistrates, who should sit in public.

Expressions of sympathy, which are pouring in from all leaders of nations elsewhere including President Roosevelt and King George V, are greatly appreciated here as showing that what every Belgian feels today is shared throughout the world.

[An appreciation of King Albert from a former Belgian subject appears on Page 2.]

Police Make First Raid Against British Fascists

WORTHAM, Norfolk, Eng., Feb. 19 (AP)—Police made their first raid against British Fascists Saturday taking into custody 100 "Black Shirts" of Sir Oswald Mosley's organization.

The Fascists, several days ago, encamped on two farms as voluntary pickets in the "tithe war" in which farmers have refused to pay their traditional church assessment. The police characterized the Fascist activity merely as a means of attracting attention to the organization.

Women Attain High Posts In Public Service

Total of 135 Now in State Legislatures and Eight in Congress

New Fields Opened

Roosevelt Sets Precedent in Naming Cabinet Member and U. S. Minister

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—To show the progress women have made in the field of practical politics since the federal suffrage amendment became effective in 1920, the National League of Women Voters today made public a nation-wide survey of women in public office.

Heading the list of distinguished women office-holders are Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, and Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Minister to Denmark.

Next in rank follow the four chiefs of government bureaus: Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau; Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau; Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the Bureau of Home Economics; and Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, director, Bureau of the Mint.

Of the 29 women now holding high executive positions, 13 were appointed since President Roosevelt came into office. Miss Anderson has held her position longer than any of the rest, having been appointed in 1919.

Post Office Appointments

Between March 4 and Oct. 1, 1933, 18 women were appointed to the position of acting postmaster at offices of the first class, 412 at offices of the second and third classes and 456 women were named to the position of postmaster at fourth-class offices.

The only woman holding a judgeship in a federal court is Miss Genevieve Cline, who was appointed Associate Judge in the United States Customs Court in 1928.

While at present there is only one woman senator and seven representatives, 21 women have been sent to the Congress of the United States. Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton, appointed by the Governor of Georgia to serve one day, was the only woman to sit in the Senate except the present woman Senator, Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway, who was appointed to fill her husband's unexpired term and was then elected to a full term.

Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, elected in 1924, has held her seat longer than any other representative. The largest number of women's names carried at any time on the rolls of Congress was during the short session of the Seventy-first Congress when nine women were serving as members of the House. The league's survey shows a total of 135 women now serving as legislators of 34 states. This is 11 less than the number serving in 39 states in 1931 and a decrease of 14 under the 149 women carried on the rosters of 38 state Legislatures in 1929.

Political Affiliations Listed

Political affiliations of the 1933 women legislators are: Democrats 67, Republicans 60, Socialists 1, elected on nonpartisan ticket 3, elected by both Democrats and Republicans 4. Twelve women are serving as state senators. New Hampshire has more women in its Legislature than any other state with 19 on the roster. Connecticut is next with 18, and Rhode Island third with 10 women.

Arizona, New Jersey, New Mexico, Utah and Washington have the greatest proportion of women in their legislatures. North Dakota elected a woman legislator, Mrs. Minnie D. Craig, as Speaker of the House of Representatives at the beginning of the 1933 legislative session.

Six women have passed the Department of State examinations for the foreign service but only two are now serving. In addition, two women are serving as trade commissioners and two as assistant trade commissioners under the Department of Commerce.

The survey carries the record on down through state elective and appointive offices, county and municipal offices, ranging from Governor to town clerk.

Roosevelt Set Precedents

When he appointed Miss Frances Perkins to be the first woman member of the Cabinet and Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen the first woman Minister, President Roosevelt set a precedent of putting women into important positions that has been followed all down the line.

Records show that the Democratic Party has been more advanced than the Republican in recognizing women. President Wilson was the first to appoint women to the positions of United States Civil Service Commissioner, Assistant Attorney-General, Commissioner of the District of Columbia and judge of the Juvenile Court here. Women received equal representation on the Democratic National Committee before the Republican Party took that step.

The important feminine appointments made thus far by President Roosevelt, some of which are precedent-breaking, include, in addition to Miss Perkins and Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, to be director of the mint; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Assistant Land Commissioner; Mrs. Marion Banister, Mrs. Jewell W. Swofford, chairman, United States Employees' Compensation Commission; Mrs. Lucille F. McMillin, Civil Service Commis-

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Higher Education In United States Called Provincial

Carnegie Report Urges Break From Institutional Individualism

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—The "institutional provincialism" of higher education in the United States and the proposal for a federal department of education are sharply scored in the twenty-eighth annual report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, made public today.

The report relates to the last year of the administration of the late Dr. Henry Suzzallo, former president of the foundation and a high authority on education, and the leading article by him, entitled "Our Tradition of Institutional Individualism," is the last educational discussion which he prepared.

Declaring that lack of vision impairs the ultimate interests of both public and private educational institutions, the article says that once institutions of higher education perceive their true place in the larger whole, "clear thinking about the important problem of adjusting university output to social need will follow."

Intense Loyalty

"The policies and operations of our colleges, universities and other higher schools have been characterized by extreme institutional individualism," the article continues. "Intense loyalty to single institutions rather than to higher education as a whole has opened the way in almost every instance to expansion of functions and facilities up to the limit of obtainable funds and often beyond the limit of available funds.

"No matter how large the budget, an institution is educationally poor and unworthy when it assumes one service more than it can perform with superior quality."

Three phases of present-day institutional individualism are worthy of note, the article says. They are rivalry in imitation, lack of adequate cooperation for social functioning, and inadequate regional or national consciousness.

"Too often when higher institutions look at their neighbors to find out what those neighbors are doing," it continues, "the purpose is not to avoid the duplication of functions, but to rival or surpass through imitation.

Puerto Rico Sugar Exports Up

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Raw sugar shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States between Jan. 1 and Feb. 17 totaled 91,198 short tons, an increase of 49.9 per cent over the like period of 1933, reports the New York Sugar Exchange.

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More Facilities Centrally Located

In the midst of New York's business and entertainment centres, The Taft, Times Square's largest and nicest hotel, offers unusual services to guests. 2000 rooms with bath, from $2.50.

Tune in on George Hall and his Orchestra, Columbia Network.

ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.

HOTEL TAFT NEW YORK

Seventh Avenue at 50th Street

Austrians Use Less Beer, Brewers Say

Special from Monitor Bureau

Vienna

CONSUMPTION of beer in Austria has fallen off 66 per cent since 1930, according to data published here by the Brewers' Association. This is believed to be due largely to the economic crisis.

In the cities of Austria the most popular gathering places are not saloons but coffee houses. Most of the alcohol consumed is said to be in the form of beer.

Royalist Coup d'État Planned by Dollfuss, According to Billard

Chancellor Dollfuss is planning a coup d'état, with the restoration of the Hapsburg dynasty as its aim, according to M. Pierre Billard, writer and lecturer, who spoke at the Women's City Club of Boston this morning.

"The Archduke Otto may very likely be held by Dollfuss as a trump card to be played against the Austrian Nazis," M. Billard asserted. "A legitimist monarchy would offer psychological advantages to the average Austrian which might strongly offset the material advantages presented by union with Nazi Germany," he pointed out.

No other logical explanation can be offered, the speaker believes, for Dollfuss's action in seeking to annihilate the only party which compared in numerical strength with the Austrian Nazi Party, and which was the strongest guarantee of Austrian independence. "He may also hope to restore Vienna to her former importance as financial center for southeastern Europe."

These considerations, the lecturer added, would weigh heavily with many Austrians who now support the Nazi party and union with Germany because they hope to share the relatively greater material welfare of the Reich. "The strength of the Socialist party," he said, "would have made a legitimist restoration impracticable. Since the Heimwehr and Christian Socialist elements which now form the basis for Dollfuss's power are strongly pro-Hapsburg, with the Socialist organization destroyed it may well be possible for Dollfuss to secure a majority to support Austrian sovereignty, the cause for which he has so far been waging a losing fight against the Nazis."

Austria Moving Toward Fascism

(Continued from Page 1)

resist the violent abolition of their party.

Even on the fatal day when the conflict began, the Socialists made two attempts to avert war but were repulsed by the Government, he said.

Dr. Deutsch asserts the Government's violent attempt on workers will only increase the strength of Hitlerism in Austria and predicts it will be utterly impossible for Chancellor Dollfuss to maintain his position with three-fourths of the nation against him.

Men who fight as the Austrian Socialists did can never be crushed, Dr. Deutsch declared. He said the Dollfuss Government is not Fascist, but merely reactionary; not constructive, but merely repressive. He contemptuously dismissed the Little Chancellor himself as merely a mannikin in the hands of the Heimwehr.

Dr. Deutsch laid special emphasis on the fact that the Austrian Socialists never took the aggressive in the use of arms. Though accused of having vast quantities of explosives, they blew up no buildings, bombed no bridges, destroyed no industrial plant. All destruction to property in the clash was due to the army, he said.

Moreover, he pointed out, though armed Socialist fighters were hungry for three days they did not plunder a single store. They were not ruffians trying to destroy society, but brave men fighting for their homes, their freedom and a place in society, Dr. Deutsch asserted. He called upon the world to extend its sympathy to them.

Government Right To Control Upheld By Supreme Court

Refuses to Review Case Brought by Virginia Power Company

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Supreme Court refused today to decide whether the Federal Power Commission has authority to regulate the operations of hydroelectric power companies on non-navigable streams.

It announced it would not review a case brought by the Appalachian Electric Power Company of Virginia, which contended the Government had no right to regulate its huge project on New River.

In June, 1927, the Power Commission declared that while New River was non-navigable, the project would affect the interests of interstate or foreign commerce.

The company filed suit in the Federal District Court for Western Virginia to challenge the jurisdiction of the commission. Virginia entered the proceedings, also challenging federal jurisdiction.

The trial court sustained the commission. In October, 1933, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals declared the trial court should not have decided the case on its merits, but should have dismissed the suit.

Penn Case to Be Re-Argued

The Supreme Court today ordered re-argued on March 5 the case involving the validity of an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission directing the Pennsylvania Company to dispose of stock it held in the Wabash and Lehigh Valley Railroads.

The commission held the Pennsylvania Company in purchasing the stock acted as an agent for the Pennsylvania railroad, and that the effect of the acquisition may be to substantially lessen competition between the three railroads in violation of the Clayton Act.

Brown in Blanket Denial of Charges

(Continued from Page 1)

contracts was not to transport the mails at the lowest possible cost to the Government, but to foster the maritime and aeronautical industries."

Dealing directly with the meetings of air company officials in Washington in 1930 at which the Administration charges a "conspiracy" was evolved to allocate contracts to favored corporations, Mr. Brown said in part:

"The two meetings of air passenger operators and air mail operators, held at the Post Office Department May 19 and June 4, 1930, to which attention has been directed, were called and held for a purpose entirely legal and proper, to wit: to find if possible some method under the provisions of the McNary-Watres Act of aiding the passenger transport operators who had no mail contracts and whose losses were compelling them to abandon their passenger operators. There was nothing clandestine or secret about these meetings. . . .

"No suggestion of dividing air mail operations among the companies represented at these meetings was ever made or contemplated and no agreement or understanding with respect to bidding on air mail contracts or refraining to bid on air mail contracts by any of the operators present was made at either of those meetings or at any other time.

Suggestion Rejected

"The tentative suggestion for the relief of passenger air transport operators who had no mail contracts, advanced and discussed at these meetings, was rejected by me as impracticable and unsound, and many of the exclusively passenger operations were soon thereafter abandoned.

"From time to time after the passage of the McNary-Watres Act various extensions of existing routes demanded by senators, representatives and local civic organizations were authorized under the provisions of Section 6 of that act.

"All of the extensions and consolidations used by me were in the public interest. Every such action resulted in improved public service and ultimately in lower flying costs, which were passed on to the Government in the form of reduced mail pay. Payment for service on the extensions authorized was in every instance approved by the Comptroller-General then and now in office, and the validity of such extensions was repeatedly recognized in appropriations for the air mail voted by Congress."

Army Pilots in Fatal Crash

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 19 (AP)—Three army pilots, all en route to new posts to take over air mail routes, fatally crashed in Utah and Idaho. In a snow storm and dense fog the ship carrying Second Lieut. Jean D. Grenier of Manchester, N. H., and Fort Crockett, Texas., and Second Lieut. Edwin D. White, March Field, Riverside, Calif., fell in isolated Weber Canyon. Second Lieut. James Y. Eastman, seventh bombardment group, March Field, was fatally burned when his ship crashed near Jerome, Idaho.

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MAR. 10

King Found Belgium Divided; Left It a Strong United People

Beloved Monarch as Seen Through Eyes of Former Belgian Subject

By Egbert Hans

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How well do I remember my first glimpse of King Albert. It was 30 years ago when the then Prince Albert came to our small Flemish town to dedicate a public building. How like a fairy-tale Prince he looked as the sun played upon his golden curls and seemed to brighten his smile as he drove through the streets and made us feel that the friendly wave of his hand was meant for each one of us in person.

Some 15 years later I saw King Albert again in the shell-torn market place of Furnes where among the still smoldering ruins of this ancient town he paid tribute to the remnants of his brave army of the Yser. The fair-haired Prince had become a grim, battle-scarred king—the ruler o' a small nation, who, like David, had defied a Goliath and would live to see his defiance vindicated and honored by a whole civilized world.

It is as the hero-King that Albert of Belgium became a world figure but to his people and their great grandchildren he will remain the "good" rather than the "great" King.

They are not old ties that bind the reigning house of Belgium with its people. Belgium, as it is known today, is a political product, a buffer state formed by the great powers after the Napoleonic wars, of which Leopold I, a German prince, was the first king, to be succeeded by Leopold II, the uncle of King Albert. The last Leopold left no male heir. Little Belgium offered too small a field for his imperialistic dreams and his vast undertakings in the Congo were looked upon with doubt by the people of a country slightly more than a province. There was little or no bond between the people and their King.

King Refuses Guards

But when Prince Albert, son of the Count of Flanders, Leopold's brother, succeeded, "Long live the King" was heard for the first time ringing true and joyful.

The Queen, too, had won the hearts of her subjects when, as Princess Elizabeth, she devoted much of her time to welfare work, being a familiar figure in slums and hospitals alike.

There was, however, some apprehension. During the last year of Leopold's reign the Socialist Party had made progress and was supposed to be waiting for an opportunity to assert itself by a decisive "coup d'état." Would the succession provide the opportunity for this "coup"?

There were ugly rumors—talk even of a revolution. The King was advised to go to the Chamber to deliver his inaugural speech under a heavy guard. The Queen should not accompany him. There would undoubtedly be violence.

When Parliament opened, to the surprise of all, the new King entered without a body guard and with him was the Queen, radiant with joy and confidence, and with her her two children.

There was an extraordinary ovation in which the Socialists joined. Since that memorable session King Albert has been secure in the hearts of his countrymen.

One of the outstanding problems for the new King was the ever-increasing strife between the Flemings and the Walloons, the two racial factions of which the Belgian nation was composed.

Racially the Flemings belong to the Netherlands, of which Flanders was once part. The Walloons speak French and have all the characteristics of the Latin race. They had the moral support of their large neighbor and controlled the governmental administration. French became practically the official language of the nation, especially the upper classes, while Flemish slowly reverted to a patois spoken by the peasant class and the weavers and spinners of Flanders. French was the language of the court. French was also the language of the colleges and universities which created increasingly wider gaps between the Flemish people and their leaders.

The latter became aroused. They were reminded of the magnificent history of their race, their arts and one time political power when Rubens and Van Dyck were alive and Bruges a world port. The Flemish movement became stronger every day and the demand for a Flemish university was the war cry of the Flemish party.

Fleming-Walloon Rift

There was strong objection on the part of the Walloons and the quarrel had reached a critical stage when Prince Albert became King.

The new King at once gave proof of his impartiality by delivering his first throne speech in both the French and Flemish language and not only in French as had been the custom until them. This was the first Flemish recognition from "higher up." There was joy in the Flemish ranks, yet the King had given the Walloons no cause for complaint.

This stand for justice and his subsequent support of the Flemish cause led to a gradual settlement of a quarrel that menaced the nation's unity.

King Albert became a real patron for the fishing folk of the Flemish coast, plying their trade with inadequate equipment, beset by unscrupulous dealers and living in poverty. The King's help resulted in better equipment, protective legislation and a training school for fishermen's sons at Ostend.

Meanwhile the Queen built for famous sanitariums for children and in other ways established a link between the palace and the worker's hut. She became as well known in the people's quarters of the factory cities as in the fashionable quarters.

One day she was presented with a collection of exquisite Flemish lace and expressed a desire to see for herself where this lace was made. She had to be taken to the slums—for it is there that most of Flanders famous lace is made by mothers and daughters, thence to be taken to the mansions of the dealers where sharp bargaining is done before the lace finally finds its way to the fashion centers of the world.

Queen Attacks Slums

The Queen was aghast at what she saw and declared she would never wear Mechlin or Bruges lace until these deplorable conditions were improved. Since the industry could not afford to lose the support of the first lady of the land, improvement was not long under way.

The King and Queen moved about freely and often unescorted. During the winter of 1913 the skating ponds of the King's palace in Laeken were opened to the public. Until then they had been reserved for the aristocracy. Toward the middle of the afternoon a tall distinguished skater, accompanied by two fair-haired boys, joined the crowd: it was King Albert himself, come to give his boys their first skating lesson.

When in the dark days of 1914 the King made an appeal for a united stand against the invader he said: "Fleming and Walloon are our Christian names only—Belgian is our family name." A new national spirit had indeed been built upon the foundation of the King's understanding and fairness.

King Albert was never an exile, for the small strip of land between the Yser and the North Sea was never conquered. When peace returned his throne was the strongest of all. His little kingdom was in ruins, but was soon rebuilt.

With the return of normal times came the usual after-war struggle for readjustment. All around him kings and dictators fought for supremacy, but King Albert's strong hand, his reputation for justice, saved many a crisis and maintained a government strong enough to stand the strain. The socialistic party, stronger today than ever, was unwilling to attack a King so wise and so beloved by his people.

To be a soldier was not King Albert's choice, for he loved peace and to see his people happy.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—

Albert

Indiana Bandit Gets 20 Years

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 17 (AP)—Hilton Crouch, a member of John Dillinger's bandit gang, today was sentenced to serve 20 years in prison when he pleaded guilty to a charge of participating in the $24,000 holdup here of the State Bank of Massachusetts Avenue. Crouch, a former automobile race driver, was captured in Chicago Dec. 23.

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Lindbergh Says Six-Year Profits Total $187,838.55

Statement Asserts That He Never Received Alleged Gift of Stock

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's total profits from stocks and warrants, over a period of six years, in the two air transport companies with which he is connected have been $187,838.55, exclusive of investment in those stocks since then, according to a statement made public by him yesterday.

Asserting that Colonel Lindbergh "has never received a gift of stock, stock options or warrants," from the companies, the statement explains specifically how he acquired the $250,000 block of Transcontinental Air Transport stock which has been mentioned several times in press reports.

"In accordance with the terms of his employment contract executed in May, 1928, Colonel Lindbergh received $250,000 in cash and an option to purchase stock in the company," the statement says. "He reinvested all of the $250,000 in company stock."

Colonel Lindbergh's salary from Transcontinental & Western Air, the successor of Transcontinental Air Transport, was $7,194.45 in 1931, and $6000 in 1932 and 1933, according to the statement. In informed quarters it was said that when the company cut the pay of its pilots, Colonel Lindbergh requested that his salary be reduced in proportion.

Colonel Lindbergh's total profits from the sale of stock of Transcontinental Air Transport were $195,633.75, the statement says.

"Colonel Lindbergh has had no other investments in aviation companies since 1930," it continues. "Up to that time, he had a total loss of $554.75 from investments in other aviation companies. He received a salary of $10,000 a year as technical adviser to the Pennsylvania Railroad for three years. Since 1931 he has received a salary of $1 a year."

Pan American Airways pays Colonel Lindbergh $10,000 yearly, the statement says. In accordance with his employment contract, executed in January, 1929, the Colonel received warrants to purchase stock in the company, the total profit from the sale of which was $150,884.80. All of this, together with several thousand dollars additional, he reinvested in stock of the company which he now holds, it adds.

Lymington Resigns From House of Commons

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Viscount Lymington, indicating that he disapproves of the National Government's policy in several particulars—notably as regards India—announced Saturday that he is resigning from the House of Commons.

He said he had applied for appointment to a stewardship in the Chiltern Hundreds. This is the traditional method of quitting Commons. Through the procedure a member may avoid the old rule that there could be no resigning by accepting an office from the Crown.

Way to Belgian Throne Easy For Popular Young People

No Problems of Régime Attend Change of Ruler—Simple Friendliness of Prince Leopold and Princess Astrid Pleases People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BRUSSELS, Feb. 19—Crown Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, who will take the oath of fidelity to the Belgian Constitution before a joint meeting of the Chamber and Senate next Friday, will assume the title of Leopold III.

The young Prince's education has been partly English, for he was sent to Eton at the outbreak of the World War. With him in England were his younger brother, Prince Charles, Count of Flanders, and his sister, Princess Marie Jose, now Crown Princess of Italy. In the following year, however, he enlisted as a private in the Belgian Army, saw active service and won promotion to the rank of sergeant and afterward entered a military academy.

Like his father, Prince Leopold is a thorough sportsman, a competent mechanic and has a well-developed capacity for hard work. He has been an ardent student of foreign policy and colonial affairs. He is fluent in both the languages in use in Belgium, French and Flemish, and has learned the art of speaking in public. As Heir Apparent it fell to him to give several weighty speeches in the Senate, which received much favorable comment.

In 1926 the attention of the world was drawn to the picturesque event of his marriage with Princess Astrid, niece of King Gustav of Sweden, when four kings, including those of Norway and Denmark, attended the ceremony. Princess Astrid at once won the hearts of the Belgian people by her simplicity and kindness. The sight of the young Crown Princess riding on public buses or wheeling her children through the streets became a common sight in the capital.

With the Royal Family firmly placed in the hearts of the people the change of ruler raises no problems of régime. The Socialists, though theoretically Republican, are as attached to the Court as the other classes of the population. Moreover, the Royal Family is regarded as never showing favoritism to any one political party. The Communists are alone in demanding the immediate establishment of a Soviet republic. As they have only three deputies in Parliament their attitude has no real political significance.

The heir of Leopold is Baudoin Albert, who is a little over three years old. He is the second child of the young couple, the eldest being Princess Josephine Charlotte.

Thirteenth Guest at Table for Dozen Caused Foreign Policy Host to Gasp

A lively game of "guess who?" is played at the Copley-Plaza alternate Saturday afternoons when the Foreign Policy Association, Boston Branch, holds a discussion luncheon at which two or three distinguished men put forth their ideas upon some international topic.

Always at the speakers' table are a group of 10 or 11 very distinguished and learned looking men and women.

Just at 1 o'clock—the Foreign Policy Association prides itself upon being prompt—the three speakers and the eight other head table guests file in, much in the manner of the venerable justices of the Supreme Court, and take their places. There is always some commotion and more conjecture as to, "Who's Who" among the visitors. Thus a printed list of "guests seated at the head table, from left to right," is at each member's table-place.

Last Saturday there were 12 guests slated on the printed program for the head table. But 13 men solemnly filed in and stood peering at place cards for a moment. Foreign Policy members stopped eating to check up on the list. Here was something new! One extra visitor unmentioned. Perhaps a surprise speaker?

The thirteenth person, rather heavy set, yet distinguished gentleman with iron gray hair, stepped back against the mirrored doors as the others on the platform were seated. Apparently he was looking for his seat.

A lorgnette was raised to the arched eyebrows of one of the association's Beacon Hill members. Touching the sleeve of a near-by waiter this member said, "Will you please find out the name of that distinguished grey-haired man standing against the mirror for me?"

A moment's silence. The man did not move. Then in a rather embarrassed manner he replied:

"That, madam, . . . is the head waiter!"

Morrow's Wishes Realized

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 19 (By U. P.)—Wishes of the late Dwight W. Morrow were realized here yesterday with establishment of a trust fund for the purchase of books for the library of the University of Mexico and the National Library.

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French Guiana Penal Colony Allows Considerable Freedom, Monitor Air Traveler Finds

(Continued from Page 1)

when we were locked in chains for the night, but today it is like a kindergarten."

Not perhaps a kindergarten, but certainly not the vicious place which it has been described. To eyes fresh from New York City or from Paris or from Berlin, the Cayenne prison would not be a luxurious place, but compared with the lack of comfort in which any resident or visitor here lives, the prison is not such a bad place.

Conditions have been greatly improved, too, by the substitution of hammocks for the boards on which the men formerly spent their nights and by giving to each an individual mosquito netting without which sleeping in this part of the tropics would be a vastly unpleasant proceeding.

Flour From Canadian Mills

I have in my possession a copy of the diet list, the exact number of grams of food dealt out to each prisoner. At 5:30 a. m. the prisoner gets a cup of coffee and 825 grams of bread. At 10:30 he is given soup, vegetables and meat, either beef or pork. At 5 in the afternoon he has more vegetables, cheese or jam, and bananas. I have tasted the jam and the cheese, the latter an internationally known product, sold in the United States and which my fellow passengers on Pan American airplanes have spread on crackers during this trip I have been making around South America. Then, too, I have been in the storeroom and handled the flour which comes from Canadian mills.

To be sure at 8 o'clock it is "lights out" in the prison, and there are no movies or football teams, but the French officials have a few words to say about the United States prisons and the fact that crime seems to be on the increase rather than the decrease in that country.

From my experience I should say that the hardest things about the prison system in French Guiana are the brutality of the prisoners toward each other, the possibility of poorly paid guards exacting bribes from charges, and the "libere" system by which a man sentenced for less than seven years serves a period equivalent to his penalty, finding work for himself in the town, or one sentenced for more than seven years must remain there forever.

For a carpenter, or a man with unusual ability, it is not hard to find work, but I have seen starved and hopeless bookkeepers, unskilled laborers, and those whom drunkenness and despair have rendered unfit for employment.

Comparison With Sing Sing

This is one side of the picture and on the other is that given by the foreigner who declares, "If I had to choose between Sing Sing with its football teams and motion pictures and Cayenne I would prefer to serve time here, since even during the prison sentence the men have liberty to go about the town and to be free in many ways denied to one in a cell."

To be allowed to question the prisoners without interference proves the good will of the French authorities in the matter. But even that is not enough to help a writer. For how is one to walk up to a man digging a ditch, or working in a garden, or serving a table and say what crime did you commit, how do you like it here.

But there are ways out of every situation and my notebook is full of the stories of the prisoners, each of them a full-length novel in itself.

There is for instance the Arab who came here for a short sentence but who just could not adapt himself to rules. Three times he ran away, each lapse lengthening his original penalty. The third time he lived for five years in the bush, absolutely free. Then his partner, who had escaped with him, became very ill. The Arab was convinced that the other man's only chance lay in return to Cayenne and he brought him in although that meant instant incarceration for himself. Now he has finished his full sentence, but for three years he has stayed on, paying a lawyer meanwhile to carry on proceedings for his reinstatement to civil rights, without which he does not want to go home.

Streets Full of Prisoners

It is strange that a town filled with convicts should have a shop called "La Conscience," but not nearly so strange as to cross the park of palms in the center of Cayenne and know that the men working in the road and those lounging on the benches have been sent here for murder, stealing, and other offenses.

But they can be very kind. I was making the most of one of my last opportunities to swim in the ocean in February, looking up at the hill-locked bay where tigers roam the virgin forests a stone's throw from town, when I realized that I was on a path with very sharp shells. From behind me came a panting breath. An unkempt, ragged man was running toward me, shuffling off a pair of dirty, ragged slippers for me to use.

To escape from French Guiana is not hard. I say it in the words of a high French official. But to stay away, that's the trick. So many men manage to get to Para across the Brazilian border or to Paramaribo on the Dutch side that an exasperated Brazilian official said to me the other day, "I think the French don't care whether the men get away or not."

But that is not it. The streets of Cayenne are full of prisoners, of "assignes" and "liberes," men still under incarceration, men assigned to employers, liberated men serving the time following their imprisonment. There are not many guards. Men condemned forever will try anything, reckless of the severe punishment which follows failure, of the bush, of animals and snakes, shortage of water. They try it, but to keep out of the hands of the law, without passport, money or many clothes, that is another matter.

Take Up Business Careers

Not all of the men put their energy into escaping. Some of them set up in honorable business here. I have seen today a man in a laboratory, a man in a museum, and four storekeepers, all of whom are either prisoners or liberes and any one of whom I should trust.

The mechanic and all of the employees at the float of Pan American Airways are liberes. I should not have thought, as one writer put it, that I was facing a group of felons. In fact, I didn't think of it at all.

I only noticed that the man whose job it is to have a launch ready to go at once to the aid of a plane in landing or taking off was especially ready with his rope to cast off, and that the first of the men to touch my luggage picked up the one big bag instead of making off with the light ones and putting the heavier job on the others. Which added to the good impression already made by Mr. S. M. Filipovitch, local Pan American manager, and Mrs. Filipovitch, the first woman I have seen helping to manage an airplane barge.

The men in prison resort to ingenious tasks to make money or to keep their thoughts employed. I have held in my hands a necklace made of finely polished, evenly cut stones made from soup bones served to a man in solitary confinement. He had polished these bones on the stone floor, cut a hole in each one with another bone, and tied them together with ravelings from his shirt.

Government Gives Land

The "libere" system was instituted by the French Government as a means of colonizing Guiana and even today the man who is released from prison may get a little piece of land from the Government if he will farm it.

I asked several men why they didn't take it and the answer was invariably the same. The hot season is so hot and the rainy season so wet that agriculture is difficult in French Guiana. If the vegetables come through at all it is difficult to find a market for them. There are few Europeans here and the natives live on such a low scale that it would be hard to dispose of vegetables to them. As a result the foreigners pay prohibitive prices for vegetables imported from Georgetown or Paramaribo.

In the prison the men earn a franc and a half for their day's work, part of which is put aside for them against their liberation. Today the Government has on deposit 1,000,000 francs belonging to these men.

The lack of discipline which brought the men here in the first place makes it hard for them to be patient with regulations, hard for them to wait for that longed-for moment when they can go back to Paris. But they plan. How they plan! They know to the last centime how much an ocean passage costs, and they make up their pitiful little budgets, a sum of 2600 francs for the steamer, another 400 for expenses to get them home from the steamer, and then they may even aspire to another 1000 francs to help them toward rehabilitation.

Prisoner Defends Government

I talked with one of them, a man of 32 who has been for 12 years in the colony, my servant while I stayed in Cayenne and I said that I had praised him to the authorities.

"But I am not a good man or I would not be here," he said. And then he added plaintively, "Anyway, you couldn't tell in so short a time."

"But, yes," I said, "I told them how you always have a smile and how you picked flowers for my room and how you found clothespins and fastened up my mosquito netting."

"Ah," was his long-drawn reply, "and I want to go home. But it is right for us to be in Cayenne. The penitentiary is a necessary thing."

Somehow his words sounded more effective in the French he was speaking, "Cayenne est nécessaire pour la securité de la République Française."

I know that he came to the colony with the charge of murder. But I am sure that a citizen of France who sees that prison is necessary for the "security" of his country could serve it well again. And since I know that the authorities do sometimes get "grace" for convicts on good behavior I am hoping that this particular one will get his pardon and help to keep France secure at home.

Pulling Equally on Oars of American Ship of State

Photographs Not Specifically Credited Are by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Join Democratic 'Crews' in Service of Nation and States

1—Miss Frances Perkins. 2—Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen. 3—Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross. 4—Mrs. Antoinette Funk. 5—Mrs. Jewell W. Swofford. 6—Mrs. Marion Banister. 7—Miss Stella Akin. 8—Mrs. Lucille F. McMillin. 9—Miss Ruth Locket. 10—Miss Mary LaDame. 11—Mrs. Florentine D. Goodrich. 12—Mrs. George Bass. 13—Mrs. Jessie Gardner. 14—Mrs. Palmer Jerman. 15—Miss Mary Ward. 16—Mrs. Isabella S. Greenway. 17—Mrs. Virginia Jenckes. 18—Miss Kathryn O'Laughlin McCarthy. 19—Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway. 20—Mrs. Mary T. Norton. 21—Mrs. Florence P. Kahn. 22—Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers.

Women Attain High Posts In Public Service

(Continued from Page 1)

sioner; Miss Stella Akin, special assistant to the Attorney-General, and Miss Ruth Locket, recorder of the General Land Office.

One of the outstanding appointments made on the basis of merit was that of Miss Mary LaDame, to be associate director of the United States Employment Service. Miss LaDame, formerly with the Russell Sage Foundation and an authority on industrial relations, was brought down from New York by Miss Perkins.

Several women have been named to federal positions with headquarters outside of Washington. Among these are Mrs. Florentine D. Goodrich, treasurer of the Tennessee Valley Authority; Mrs. George Bass, supervisor of the Chicago district of the narcotic bureau; Mrs. Jessie Gardner, registrar of the Denver Land Office; Mrs. Palmer Jerman, assistant collector of internal revenue in North Carolina; and Miss Mary Ward, commissioner of immigration in Boston.

In Congress women now hold six seats in the House and one in the Senate. The Democrats are Mrs. Isabella S. Greenway of Arizona, Mrs. Virginia Jenckes of Indiana, Miss Kathryn O'Laughlin McCarthy of Kansas, and Mrs. Mary T. Norton, all members of the House, and Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway, Senator from Arkansas. The Republican Congresswomen are Mrs. Florence P. Kahn of California and Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts.

Women in highly responsible state positions include the following:

Governor—Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, Texas.

Supreme Court Judge—Judge Florence V. Allen, Ohio.

Secretaries of State—Mrs. Alex Miller, Iowa; Miss Sara W. Mahan, Kentucky; Mrs. M. P. Baca, New Mexico; Miss Myrtle Morrison, South Dakota.

State Auditor—Mrs. Anna Frohmiller, Arizona.

Director of Audits and Accounts—Malvina Lewis, South Dakota.

State Historian—Miss Elizabeth Toohy, Arizona; Miss Ruth Blair, Georgia.

State Librarian—Mrs. Campbell Cantrell, Kentucky; Mrs. John Trotwood Moore, Tennessee; Miss Ruth Harrington, Wyoming; Miss Ella May Thornton, Georgia.

State Treasurer—Myrtle P. Enking, Idaho.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. Georgia L. Lush, New Mexico.

Labor Commissioner—Mrs. Mary Edna Cruzen, Missouri.

Director of Public Welfare—Miss Evelyn Mershon, Michigan.

Director of Parks—Mrs. Emma Guy Cromwell, Kentucky. (Was formerly Secretary of State and State Treasurer.)

Head of Bureau of Child Protection—Mrs. Maggie Smith Hathaway, Montana.

New Type Plays Tried Out In North Carolina College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Experimental Theater of the North Carolina State College, a unit of the Greater University, located here, is giving a series of performances to illustrate its worth. The theater is presenting two entirely new types of plays—impromptu and extemporaneous. Both require only a simple stage-setting and an idea for the plot.

In the impromtu play, the plot is given the actors when they appear on the stage. Without delay, they take the plot and present a full one-act play, with a climax worked out as the play progresses. In the extemporaneous play, the actors have their own plot, but guarantee not to give any climax or ending they have used before in practice.

What, You Think This Winter Hard? Ha, Read What Old-Timers Suffered

In every street car or train, on every corner, around sizzling stoves, in fact, everywhere that folks gather, the main topic of conversation is about the bitterness of this winter. Even the old-timers say that they cannot recall such weather as "Old Man Winter" has delivered this year. However, an article published recently in a Swedish newspaper on the subject of cold winters sort of makes one feel that this one hasn't been so tough after all.

The severest of winters that this paper mentions was in 1740, but the article starts back with the year of 443, when, it states, the snow was of great quantity and remained on the ground for six months. Then, moving on to 605, it mentions a winter so cold that great forests were destroyed. In 717 Asia Minor was blanketed by a great depth of snow which lasted for a period of 100 days.

The year 764 was one of frigidity, especially in Constantinople, where great masses of ice 30 feet in thickness were driven by strong winds against its shores. In 821 all the rivers in Europe were frozen for 40 days. The winter of 859 the Adriatic Sea was so completely frozen that it was possible to travel to Venice on the ice. The years 992, 1400, 1603 and 1709 were record ones for cold and especially long winters.

But the article makes special mention of the winter 1739-40. This, the paper says, came early and stayed late, was very severe and covered in extent most of the world. It began the early part of September and continued with hardly a break until May, 1740. During the spring of 1739 it was said to have been especially cold and wet continuing until midsummer, but was followed by extreme heat in July.

Early in September, frost set in and entirely destroyed the fruit crop. October saw winter setting in for good with snow and hail the first two days, continuing with strong winds. On Oct. 24 all the rivers in Europe were ice-locked for several days. With the beginning of November all mills, such as grist mills, dependent upon water power, were forced to close down.

Throughout the month great depths of snow fell and there was no let-up in temperature until Christmas. The weather then became milder, but with the entrance of January winter settled right back into its determined vigor. On Jan. 6, 7, 8 and 9 it was so cold deer, bears, rabbits and partridges came to the cities or to homes seeking shelter and food.

Jan. 13 witnessed a total eclipse of the moon and those who were weather wise predicted a favorable change. They were disappointed, however, for on the next two days came a heavy fall of snow with drifts measuring from 15 to 21 feet in depth. This was followed by a thaw.

February ushered in the coldest days of that winter. It was almost impossible for people to go out of doors. Wild beasts again sought shelter in the cities. All Europe was in the grip of it as far as into Persia. The winter continued in this intensity, gradually letting up, but continuing until May when it began to take its farewell.

Senator Richards Seeks To Govern New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 19—State Senator Emerson L. Richards, of Atlantic City, is today officially "out to capture" the Republican nomination for Governor of New Jersey.

Prominent Republicans of the State have pledged him their support. Among those were Mr. Clifford Powell, president of the New Jersey Senate; Mr. Pierre Garvin and Mr. Oliver West, Republican leaders of Hudson and Gloucester Counties, respectively; Mr. David Young Jr., a member of the state highway commission; Mr. Enoch L. Johnson, Atlantic City leader; Mayor Harry Bacharach of Atlantic City and Representative Isaac Bacharach. Senator Richards pledged himself to "fight against oppression of bureaucratic methods of government" and to insist on "a radical reduction of the cost of government."

VISIT Anton's
Rhode Island's Leading Hairdressers
PROVIDENCE NEWPORT
Also, Francis Beauty Salon
1630 Alton Road, Miami Beach

Sell Your OLD GOLD
Now is the time to sell your old watches, dental gold, jewelry, etc., at the highest market price ever paid.
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Shepard
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
BIEN JOLIE Foundation Garments
Be fitted to a Bien Jolie by one of our expert corsetieres and see how beautifully you fit into the Fashion picture this Spring! Garments of exceptional quality priced—
Corselettes .....3.50 to 25.00
Girdles.....3.50 to 15.00
Bandeaux, Brassieres....1.00 to 2.50
CORSET SHOP—SECOND FLOOR

The Editor's Puzzle

852

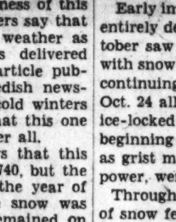
~~Having~~ made ~~a profound~~ and exhaustive study of words, ~~covering a number of years~~ said the teacher, ~~my word to you is~~ I ~~will~~ ~~have had and always~~ expect to be a student of grammar ~~always~~"

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Steal a march on February
OVER WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
The worst way Washington ever spent a birthday was at Valley Forge. The best way you can spend Washington's birthday is at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall.

Here, with salted sunshine to put winter out of mind, and the varied resort and hotel attractions to amuse you, you can lay out an inspiring campaign of celebration. Golf. Riding. Ice-hockey. Squash. Special entertainments in the hotels. Sun Decks, cheerful lounges, music and deep seaside sleep if you're in search of rest.
Come down Wednesday and make a glorious week-end of it. Christian Science church in our block.
MODERATE DAILY RATES NOW IN EFFECT
Per person (2 in a room, with bath)
In CHALFONTE . . $6 to $9
In HADDON HALL . $7 to $11
Meals included. Also European Plan
Chalfonte-Haddon Hall
ATLANTIC CITY
Leeds and Lippincott Company

Out of the High Rent and High Price District
WINDSOR CHAIRS
Many Other Designs
Many One of a Kind

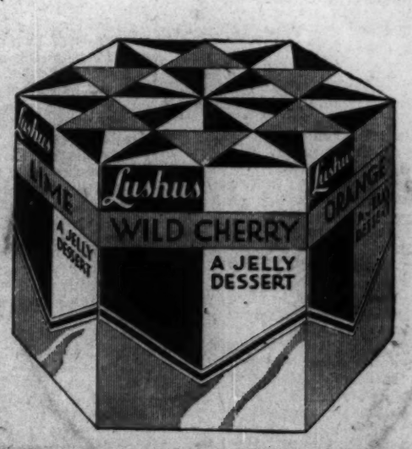


AT CLEARANCE PRICES
Your house doesn't have to be furnished in Colonial style to make these chairs appropriate. They harmonize with many types of furniture. Here is an out of the ordinary value at
$8.75
Peck & Hills FURNITURE COMPANY
127 CLARENDON STREET
BOSTON
Open Every Wednesday Evening until 9

...the flavour of fresh ripe fruit sealed in a sugared cone- a new idea in jellies..

Never before has the actual essence of sun-ripened fruit been imprisoned as it is in the sealed cone which lies in the finely-powdered crystals of Lushus Jelly Dessert. Six fascinating flavours—strawberry, raspberry, wild cherry, orange, lemon, lime—8c each or 46c for Silver Cardboard Tray of six packets.

Lushus Jelly Dessert
'The secret's in the flavour cone'



Ask your grocer for Lushus or send for a Pantry Tray of 6 flavours 50c post paid (single packet 10c) with a free copy of the Lushus Recipe Book.
SHIRRIFF'S, Ltd., 8-12 MATILDA STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

Public Ownership Urged for Boston Elevated Railway

Legislative Committee Is Asked to Favorably Consider Measure

Public ownership and operation of the Boston Elevated Railway, to end the more than 10-year-old controversy that has harried the lawmakers of the State and to save the public more than $86,000,000 in 25 years, was urged before a legislative committee today.

Unless the Legislature exercises its option this year and purchases the $23,000,000 worth of outstanding common stock, probably it will not act for 25 years, when the public control statute terminates, Mr. James J. Twohig, former state Senator, told the Committee on Municipal Affairs, which is hearing the report of the special recess commission to study affairs of the railway. In the meantime the recurrent deficits and payments of guaranteed dividends will have amounted to $86,000,000 in the next 25 years, according to Mr. Twohig.

Mr. Twohig, explosively intent, challenged the committee to engender real courage and accept the recommendation of the recess commission, which urged public ownership of the road.

He told the committee the State had practically absorbed all the preferred stock in the road and that since 1918 the public has sunk $100,000,000 in fares and taxes in the Elevated. The only step necessary to round out complete public ownership and operation, he said, is acquisition of the $23,000,000 worth of common shares outstanding.

It would be unthinkable, he argued, to turn back a road that is worth $100,000,000 to a small group of shareholders, whose stock is now quoted on the market at but $14,000,000. Equally unthinkable, according to Mr. Twohig, is the continuance of the present arrangement whereby the public in 25 years will be taxed some $100,000,000 in order that the stockholders may retain their shares and guarantee dividends.

Under public ownership the annual deficits which are assessed against the municipalities in the metropolitan district—to the tune of $4,000,000 in the last two years—would, he said, be wiped out. He explained that one item of saving for public ownership would be the substitution of district bonds for the present bonds, a procedure that would net a saving of more than $15,000,000 in interest and other charges. Mr. Twohig quotes the testimony of Mr. H. Ware Barnham to support this assertion and he added that Mr. Barnham was one of the foremost legal advisers on transit matters in the State.

The present control act cannot be repealed, but it can be terminated by the State exercising its option to buy up the common stock of the road. It was predicted that a continuance of the present type of dual private and public control of the road would result in a steadily increasing financial burden on the public, for decreasing patronage of the subway is anticipated, with resultant increases in the deficit levied against the municipalities.

Senators May Qualify as Pilots

(Continued from Page 1)

Donald departed from the British Labor Party.

* * *

Recovery Projects: In the recovery field, people in Washington cheered up considerably with current indices. In the face of one suggestion that money is not being spent as fast as President Roosevelt predicted in his budget message, comes astounding news from the subsistence homesteads project showing where plenty of money could be spent if the Administration desires.

A $4,500,000,000 stack of applications for subsistence homestead projects has come in. Some 2000 separate pleas have been made, coming from every state in the union, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Island, Hawaii and Alaska. More than the $25,000,000 available for the whole project has been requested apiece by nine different states. Upward of $750,000,000 in projects among the applications are regarded as worthy of consideration. Every project so far approved has been as a test and demonstration.

* * *

PWA Moving Out: Meanwhile the regional advisers and members of the PWA have worked themselves out of jobs. They end on Feb. 28, since all possible projects are allotted. The original $3,300,000,000 is about all allocated and applications for $3,500,000,000 more are on file! With so much stored up, there is no need rounding up other projects by the unfortunate advisors whose zeal in getting jobs for others has taken their own.

Log jams in various states which have been delaying projects are being pried loose in a nation-wide survey by Col. Henry M. Waite, Administrator Ickes's assistant. In Massachusetts, for instance, he has taken steps to release over $10,000,000 in loans and grants held up by faulty drafting of bonds.

* * *

Thirty-Hour Week

Another recovery project, the 30-hour week, continued today to plod through its committee stage. Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., reasoned bitterly with the House Committee that spreading the work through this device was the prime answer to unemployment. He said NRA codes cannot be depended upon to absorb the workless, citing the hikeing of hours of work in the automotive industry from 35 to 40 hours a week, to meet seasonal production in January, as an example.

He contended hours should have been droopped instead to 30 to absorb some of the 40 per cent of automobile union members who are registered as unemployed. He urged a three-man board, representing the Government, capital and labor to pass on applications for exemption from 30-hour maximum.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"THE YELLOW JACKET" (Tremont). Mr. and Mrs. Coburn in story with oriental flavor. 8:30.

"DOUBLE DOOR" (Plymouth). Mary Morris as the head of a Fifth Avenue family does her best to break up a happy marriage—with the aid of a secret, soundproof room in an old mansion. 8:30.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—In Symphony Hall. 8:15.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Six of a Kind." A regular convention of comedians—W. C. Fields, Alison Skipworth, Gracie Allen, George Burns, Mary Boland and Charlie Ruggles, all contributing plenty of laughs. Fenway at 12:55, 3:17, 5:34, 8:01, 10:23. Paramount at 10:04 a. m., 12:11, 2:37, 5:03, 7:29, 9:55.

KEITH'S—"Palooka." Another rousing comedy with Jimmy Durante in charge of laugh production. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—"Sons of the Desert." Comedy reigns here, too, with Oliver Hardy, Stan Laurel and Charlie Chase dealing with humorous possibilities of fraternal organizations. 9:25 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:50.

STATE—"The Cat and the Fiddle," with Ramon Novarro, Jeanette MacDonald and Jerome Kern's music. Adapted from the stage musical comedy. 12:45, 3, 5:15, 7:30, 9:45.

UPTOWN—Irene Dunne and Clive Brook in "If I Were Free," and Lee Tracy in "Advice to the Lovelorn." 2:15, 4:55, 7:35, 10:15.

METROPOLITAN—"The First Little Show" in condensed form. This is the revue containing the songs "Moanin' Low" and "Can't We Be Friends?" Donald Brian, Lita Grey Chaplin and Hugh O'Connell. 1, 3:50, 7, 9:50.

BOSTON—"Connie's Inn Revue." All-Negro entertainment specializing on dancing and a good orchestra. Also screen features. Revue at 11:40 a. m., 2:11, 4:32, 9:31.

FINE ARTS—"Thunder Over Mexico." Eisenstein took enough film to make a 35-hour show. Here are some of the choice morsels. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Popeye" cartoon; Technicolor musical comedy; Egyptian travel film; various other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Cubs vs. Philadelphia. 8:30.

Other Events

ANTI-WAR MASS MEETING—Under auspices of American League Against War and Fascism. Speakers representing various organizations interested in active work for maintaining peace. Franklin Union Hall, 41 Berkeley Street, near Appleton. 8.

WABAN GARDEN CLUB—Dr. Wilson G. Smillie will speak on "The Flora and Fauna of East Greenland." Motion pictures will be shown. Members will exhibit house plants after the lecture. Union Church Vestry, Waban. 8.

TOMORROW

MANUSCRIPT CLUB—"Women in Journalism," talk by Miss Agnes Carr, of the Boston Traveler. Preceding hour devoted to problems encountered by novel writers. 7.

BOSTON BROWNING SOCIETY—Subject for meeting, "Browning and the Renaissance." Vendome Hotel. 3.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB—Talk by Mrs. J. Hasbrouck Le Fevre on "Keeping Up With the World Politically." Music, Hotel Bradford. 6:30.

ADVERTISING CLUB—John H. Eglof talks on "Bridging the Gap Between Advertising and Salesmen." Hotel Statler. 12:15.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Tapestries," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Theaters

Old-Fashioned

"An Old Fashioned Girl," the latest offering of the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater Company, at the Repertory Theater Saturday morning and afternoon, is an old-fashioned play, dramatized by Mrs. Major from Louisa May Alcott's (it will have to be admitted) old-fashioned book.

Not forgetting that the children liked it, not forgetting that the virtues are never old-fashioned, we still think that they, the virtues, present a more inviting appearance clothed with less of treacle and more of tartness.

Thus, though Polly the heroine (Miss Sally Washington) was simple and unaffected, her wholesomeness real and not oversugar-coated, we found our sympathies veering to Fashionable Fanny (Miss Dorothy Major) whose chief offenses seemed to be a fondness for ruffles and rouge, a lack of absolute veracity and a slight girlish petulance. After all, she was 16. And if Mr. Robert Josselyn would remember his adolescent youth he would recall that boys aren't quite so juvenile at 14.

Also, if those who played the elders in the cast would look deep into the disconcerting eyes of any child, they would renew the knowledge that must lie within them, that no message is properly conveyed by preachiness.

Watching and halting the development of this increasing tendency toward goody-goodness, Mrs. Major's company can continue to bring the joy and beauty of the legitimate stage successfully to children. We might add, it is more in the tone of delivery than in the lines, more a certain cloying atmosphere in the productions than in the substance of the plays themselves, that the unwelcome trait is noticeable.

And, as we said before, the children liked it (we asked several of them). Perhaps our perspective is too long-distance.

M. L.

Treasure Washed Up by River Leads To Ancient Tribes

Gold and Jade Ornaments Dug Up in Panama Antedate Spanish Conquest

The story of a high civilization that flourished in Panama just before Columbus discovered America, is revealed by archæologists from the Peabody Museum of Harvard University today.

Excavations made near Cocle, Panama, uncovered quantities of gold, jade and beryl ornaments, together with copper tools and much pottery. The work was accomplished by Dr. S. K. Lothrop, curator of Peabody Museum, and Mr. Henry B. Roberts, a member of the staff of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The discoveries were made in a 10-acre field bordering on the Rio Grande de Cocle. There were neither stone tablets nor mounds showing to mark the site as worthy of archæological research. However, natives told of picking up objects in great number along the stream bed and selling them to collectors. A few such pieces fell into the hands of Mr. Karl Curtis, a United States Government employee in Colon who exhibited them to officials at Peabody Museum.

Negotiations were then entered into with the result that full rights to the field and its contents were gained for Harvard from the owner. Today, four years after excavations were first made, Cocle, Panama is characterized as one of the wealthiest archæological sites known in the western world. The gold, even for its metallic value apart from the historic and archæologic worth, might have satisfied for a time even acquisitiveness of those treasure seeking Spaniards who set forth in search for El Dorado.

The relics were found buried with the bodies of tribal chiefs who are said to have ruled a colony of the Chibcha race of Colombia. Apparently they left the mainland of South America and traveled by boat to the Isthmus, where a new civilization was established. This was at its height just at the time the Spaniards arrived. The pottery included large plates, cups, jars and bowls, all highly decorated with brilliantly colored paintings.

In addition to pure hammered gold fashioned into cuffs, necklaces, rings, nose pendants, earrings and tiny figures, there were also quantities of gold mixed with copper.

Apparently the site has been buried by the silt and river mud of centuries, for before obliteration great six-foot columns marked the spot together with stone altars. The excavators spent some time living in close association with the Guayme Indians of the region, where they studied habits and present-day customs. They believe that these Indians may be the modern descendants of the ancient Chibcha colony.

Canadian Cabinet Retains Majority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Confidence in the Bennett Govenment was measured by a majority vote of 34, when the Liberal leader's amendment to the address came to a division.

Immediately following the Conservative victory, however, Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, Labor leader, moved another amendment criticizing the Government for not taking adequate steps to deal with the unemployment situation, to reduce the burden imposed by the public debt and to raise the standard of living for the farmer, thus reopening the debate for renewed recrimination and defense.

During the day three former cabinet members of the King régime, Messrs. Ernest Lapointe, Ian Mackenzie and J. L. Ralston, condemned the Government's policies, declaring that they were accentuating and prolonging the hardships caused by world conditions.

Fly From Bay Ice

EAST GREENWICH, R. I., Feb. 19 (AP)—Taking advantage of excellent ice conditions on Greenwich Bay, several air pilots yesterday did a thriving business in passenger-carrying flights off the surface. Ground conditions at the near-by state airport were so poor because of snow and ice that pilots found flying from the bay ice much more satisfactory.

Lack of Botanists in CWA Forces Brings Plea to Save Roadside Scenery

CWA workers are not botanists. And this fact presents a new menace to the lily, the fern and the weeping willows growing along Massachusetts roadways.

It seems that the callow CWA worker, unschooled in the subtleness of the out-of-doors, tramples on the rare trillium with the same gusto as he would on a skunk cabbage. But guardians of bountiful nature have been swift to respond with the result that the State Administration Committee heard them plead for an unpaid commission to be known as the Commission on the Protection of Roadside Scenery.

It would be the task of this proposed commission to make a study of the natural resources of the State, with particular emphasis upon the recent depopulation of the shade trees of the State. Mr. Harris A. Reynolds of Belmont, who filed the petition, said much of the ravishment of flowers and trees in the State was due to ill-informed tree wardens.

Now the New Deal has let loose in the fields an army of well-meaning workers, to preside over the shrubs and flowers, and it is the opinion of Mr. Belmont that the flowers and the shrubs have been dealt a poor hand. Cavorting automobilists, who swing out into flowers and shrubs for parking space, came in for unfavorable mention. They go crashing into rare ferns that motorists so frequently develop, it was charged. One commentator said this could not be blamed on the Roosevelt Administration. and flowers with the unseeing eyes

Youths Turn Down Electric Tongue; Sweets Taste Best Old-Fashioned Way

Not to be outdone by Prof. Gordon Fair of Harvard who invented an "osmoscope" to increase the "smellability" of the human nose, Arthur D. Little, Inc. of Cambridge announces a new "electric tongue."

But whether it's a protrusile organ freely moving in the mouth of some robot, hitched perhaps to the automaton's steel hyoid bone, is not disclosed. It may be the hard and horny type which birds exhibit, maybe a rasp like the file-edged tongues of cats, forked like a snake's or perhaps sticky as flypaper like a chameleon's. At any rate, according to the announcement, it is definitely not the type commonly associated with chin music. It doesn't wag indefinitely, once it is set in motion.

Instead of taste buds, the "electrynx" is equipped with two electrodes of different metals serving as official "connoisseurs." But alas, the instrument is of no use to those in difficulty with hot soup, Spanish peppers or garlic.

Electrynx has an indicator on the instrument dial which fluctuates according to the amount of current passing through the "tongue" when the electrodes are placed in salty solutions, acids or bases. It works very well with fruit juices, for example, and indicates accurately the acidity or concentration of weak solutions. It may be of use for grading fruits and vegetables, testing the hardness or saltiness of water, acidity of beverages and petroleum products, or for controlling food and dairy products.

But when the reporter asked a group of youngsters what they thought about the invention, they unanimously voted against it. "We can't see any advantage in a machine that only records things on a dial," they said. "There's nothing like good, old-fashioned tasters for jaw breakers, ice-cream cones, Ma's choclit' cake and jelly beans."

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	Popular pianist...	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	Hawaiian music...	popular program.	CBS dance music.
5:30	The Singing Lady....	Tom Mix sketch...	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Wizard of Os.....	Cosmopolitans	CBS soloist; orch..
6:00	Camera Club.....	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	U. S. Army Band.....	skits; music.....	Merry-Go-Round ..	"Bobby Benson"....
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; speaker.....	"Black and Blue"..	CBS dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Organ recital.....	Happy Minstrel...	Local dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Trio Romantique...	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news....
7:15	Baby Rose Marie.....	Billy Batchelor...	Just Plain Bill...	"As I See It".....
7:30	Music by Gershwin...	After Dinner Revue	Music on the Air..	Finance talk.....
7:45	Nature League.....	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter, news	String ensemble...
8:00	Side Show; barker;	Network dramatic	CBS soloists; orch.	Musicians' Local
8:15	soloists; orchestra...	sketch	Edwin C. Hill.....	No. 9 Orchestra..
8:30	Cyrena Van Gordon..	Richard Crooks;	Bing Crosby; Mills	Melodies of Italy,
8:45	Red Davis sketch....	Daly's Orchestra.	Brothers; orch...	native program...
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Philadelphia Orch.	Ted Hanson and
9:15	soloists; orchestra....	tenor soloist.....	Soloists; orch.....	his orchestra....
9:30	Operetta, "Italian	Ship of Joy, with	Jones's Orch.; so-	Local dance music.
9:45	Hearts"	Hugh B. Dobbs...	loist; sketch.....	Time and news....
10:00	Durrell String Quartet recital.....	Gene Arnold; soloists; orchestra....	NRA speaker.....	Wayne King and his orchestra.....
10:15			Russian program.	
10:30	Local dance music...	Address, Sen. K. D.	Local dance music.	Warnow Orchestra;
10:45	News flashes.....	McKellar, Tenn..	Reports; news.....	solos; quartet....
11:00	Reports; sports talk..	Forecasts; news...	Ranny Weeks and	Rich's Orchestra..
11:15	Midnight Frolic; popular variety program	Weems Orchestra..	his orchestra.....	New Service.....
11:30		William Scotti and	Charles Davis and	Local dance music.
11:45	NBC dance music.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	Local dance music.

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WAAB, "Current Questions Before Congress," Senator Arthur Capper, Kansas.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: Mayor Andrew A. Casassa of Revere.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Geography—Trip to Bombay.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of recordings.
3:00 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
4:15 WEEI, "Prehistoric Game Trails," Carl Clausen, explorer.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Reviving Local Government—New York Blazes the Trail," Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor of New York City; George H. Hallett Jr.
7:30 WNAC, Talk by James Roosevelt.
7:45 WAAB, New England Council: "Washington and New England," W. S. Whalen.
8:00 WAAB, Bay State Broadcasting and Musicians' Local No. 9 Orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, "Twentieth Century Ideas—Management Problems Under the New Deal."
8:45 WNAC, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian pianists.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Ruth Etting; Ted Husing; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
9:30 WAAB, Elizabeth Peabody House Operetta Company presents "The Two Vagabonds."

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Cruise of the Seth Parker: dramatic sketch.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd; Connie Boswell.
10:30 WAAB, Harlem Serenade: Negro soloists; vocal quintet; orchestra.

Full Report Sought On Norfolk Colony For All Legislators

Furnishing each member of the Legislature with a copy of State Auditor Francis X. Hurley's report on the Norfolk Prison Colony was called for by an order filed by Representative Alexander F. Sullivan of East Boston today.

Mr. Sullivan said he had gathered the impression that the Governor was not going to make the report public and he believed the taxpayers were entitled to know the charges contained in that report. He also struck at what he alleged to be organised propaganda being exercised in favor of the retention of Mr. Howard B. Gill, suspended superintendent of the colony.

Representative Sullivan declared that the taxpayers were entitled to know the manner in which the thousands of dollars invested in Norfolk had been spent. He added that it was time the colony was taken out of the hands of amateur penologists.

"I understand," he said, "that Mr. Hurley's report contains serious charges of graft and misappropriated funds, immorality, gross inefficiency, favoritism, lack of discipline and interference by amateur penologists, who seem to take a great deal of pleasure in coddling favored felons."

This protracted issue will receive its first official airing tomorrow, when Superintendent Gill and Mr. Raymond Wilkins, his counsel, will confer with the Governor in a preliminary hearing on the charges contained in Mr. Hurley's report.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Snow and much colder tonight, with a cold wave; Tuesday fair and colder; temperature will fall to near or slightly above zero; moderate shifting winds, becoming strong northwesterly, diminishing by Tuesday night.

Maine: Snow and much colder, with cold wave in north and west portions tonight; Tuesday fair and colder.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island: Snow and much colder, with cold wave tonight; Tuesday fair and colder.

Connecticut: Fair and much colder, with cold wave tonight; Tuesday fair and colder.

Massachusetts: Fair in west portion and probably snow in east portion tonight; Tuesday fair and much colder, with cold wave in north and west portion tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong shifting winds, becoming northerly tonight and diminishing Tuesday afternoon or night, and weather overcast tonight and Tuesday, with snow tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	27	33	New Orleans	52	72
Bermuda	58	62	New York	30	40
Chicago	8	36	Norfolk, Va.	34	40
Denver	26	36	Philadelphia	30	38
Helena, Mont.	26	44	St. Louis	14	48
Jacksonville	60	68	St. Paul	-2	14
Kansas City	12	32	San Francisco	56	62
Los Angeles	54	70	Washington	34	42
Miami, Fla.	68	68			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 19.
B—Maximum Feb 18.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 3:28 p. m., Tuesday 3:48 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:51 p. m.

English Court Study Urged for Bay State To Speed Up Justice

A legislative commission to make a 10-day trip to England, to study the manner in which British courts obtain their present speedy justice, was proposed today by Representative Martin Hays of Boston before the legislative committee on rules.

In stentorian voice, the militant representative urged that this proposed commission give special heed to application of the lash and the mailed fist against the criminal who commits major crimes. He made his plea for corporal punishment on the theory that society must match brutality and by such a recourse, the criminal, allegedly a coward, would be discouraged in his evil doing.

The main objective of this suggested commission would be to discover a workable method of expediting court procedure in the superior courts of the Bay State. In the district courts the docket is cleared with comparative speed, but in superior courts, where the jury trial obtains, civil cases, he said, are often four years over due.

Members of this proposed commission would be appointed by the president of the Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives and the Governor, to visit England and note all judicial technique of that nation which might effectively be adopted by Massachusetts. The representative asked for an appropriation of $25,000 for the commission, which would be instructed to report some time in April.

Municipal League In Massachusetts Urged by Mayors

There Was Opposition Notably From State Selectmen Group

Associations of employers—why not associations of cities! Thus several Massachusetts mayors contended before the municipal finance committee at the State House today. But the expressed desire of these mayors for a municipal league met speedy opposition from many mayors and notably the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association.

Shades of the oil, pork and coal trusts were conjured forth when Mr. Axel Z. Zetterman, president of the association, predicted that the league would be used not for price fixing as in ordinary trusts but for railroading through legislation favorable to the league and the stifling of laws undesired by it.

Mayor John C. Mahoney of Worcester, in favor, said that not only could the Legislature create the mayors' and selectmen's organization, as provided in the pending legislation, but could as well create a state bureau, one to coöperate with the other.

The Mayor called attention to the value to Worcester of data received from a national municipal organization, which helped it so to manage its CWA funds that it has the second best record in the United States for reducing its welfare list.

Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge, a leader in the movement for the creation of a central municipal information bureau, said the total expenses for the year would be $16,000 to be paid for by the towns.

Mayor Russell expressed the view that some such mutual clearing house of information would enable many Massachusetts municipalities to renovate their present unsatisfactory governmental machinery.

Utility Investors' New Quarters

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—In carrying out its plan for a national organization, the American Federation of Utility Investors, Inc., a non-profit organization, has established an office at 41 East Forty-second Street, New York, Chester D. Tripp, president of the federation, announces.

New Haven Coaches To Provide All The Comforts of Home

New England trains are going to "dress up" in a radical experiment to repopularize train riding and possibly regain passenger business lost to planes and buses. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad announces today through Mr. John J. Pelley, president, that it has ordered 50 de luxe coaches which will exceed in luxury and comfort anything now known to the traveling public.

Gone will be the straight-backed plush seats, cherry woodwork, direct lighting and stuffy interiors. Instead of these will be gayer colors, modern decoration, indirect lighting, new seating arrangements, streamlining and air-conditioning. Mr. Walter Dorwin Teague, noted industrial designer, has been commissioned by the New Haven to incorporate these features.

Travel approximating the comforts of home will be the basis of Mr. Teague's design. Women may dress directly for their social engagements instead of changing at their journey's end. Men's collars and handkerchiefs will keep their pristine whiteness.

The general decoration schemes will be modern and different in each car. Lighting will be at ceiling height, indirect and diffused with the desired intensity for reading.

Bumpy exteriors caused by ventilation chimneys will disappear and make streamlining possible.

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Consuls in Foreign Service Deal More With Commerce Than With Affairs of State

Also, They Attend to Wants of Americans When Abroad and the Calls Upon Their Private Funds Are Just as Great

Diplomacy in Rags
Fifth of Nine Articles

By Nicholas Roosevelt
Former United States Minister to Hungary

Although diplomatic and consular officers are all members of the foreign service, their work is distinctly different. To the consuls falls the responsibility of looking after the interests of individual Americans residing or traveling abroad, and of handling routine work in connection with American foreign commerce.

As a result, consular officials are in constant contact with American business men and also with local business men and local officials. When an American dies abroad the consul takes official cognizance of this fact. If an American is unjustly arrested the consul takes up his case with the local officials. All questions concerning passports and visas are handled by the consulate. In fact, everything affecting the routine interest of Americans abroad is ordinarily in the care of the consuls.

The distribution of work at the consulate-general in Buenos Aires gives a picture of the nature of consular duties. In that city there is a resident American colony of 3000 persons and an additional 1500 itinerants. Most of these represent American export houses doing business throughout South America.

Apart from the consul-general, who has supervision of the entire office, one vice-consul is in charge of invoices covering shipments from the Argentine to the United States, and has under his direction inspectors who see that all these shipments comply with local American regulations. This officer, in addition, performs notarial services.

Another vice-consul is assigned exclusively to shipping and visa work. An average of three American ships lie in the harbor of Buenos Aires each day. In addition there are many foreign ships clearing from Buenos Aires for American ports. All of these must have their papers authenticated at the consulate. This officer, in addition, acts on applications for immigrant visas which may run as high as 2800 a year.

Another vice-consul has as his particular occupation the handling of passports of American citizens and all questions pertaining to citizenship. He receives an average of 350 visitors a month. Another consular official makes a special study of the finances of the governments of the Argentine and the provinces and municipalities and reports on the status of bonds, debt services, etc. His work obliges him to travel throughout the country, but his travel expenses are paid out of his own pocket.

In addition, two vice-consuls answer commercial letters, assist visiting business men establish commercial contacts, and make credit investigations. To help the various consular officers there is a staff of seven American clerks and a number of local messengers and typists.

Pays His Own Expenses

The consul-general in charge of this post is obliged to maintain contacts with local officials and to receive and to return the hospitality of the American colony. The Government does not provide him with living quarters.

For $200 a month, paid out of his own pocket, he rents an apartment consisting of two bedrooms, a dressing room, a living room, a dining room, a kitchen, and one servant's room. His charge for servants amounts to $75 a month. His food costs about $150 a month. Light, heat, water and other similar services come to another $40 a month with the result that he has fixed charges of $415 a month.

High Cost of Clothes

In addition, he must buy clothing for himself and his family, as well as set aside a certain amount for medical attention, schooling, etc. Women's clothes in Buenos Aires cost 125 per cent more than in New York. Children's clothes cost about three times as much as in America. Dentists charge twice as much as in Washington. To put a child in day school costs from $400 to $900 a year.

This means that his total expenditures are in the neighborhood of $8000 a year. To meet these expenses the Government gives him $6000 a year, less 5 per cent for retirement pension and 15 per cent for economy cuts, and plus a rent allowance of $610. His total income from the Government is thus $5410. In comparison, the British consul-general receives $14,000 and a house, and the Italian and French consuls-general receive, respectively, $12,000 and $11,000.

In a post such as Buenos Aires, where the local people spend freely, the social obligations of the consular offices are great, and the cost of living is, therefore, necessarily high. Apart from the normal living expenses, however, consuls are frequently subject to inescapable expenses in line of duty, for which they cannot collect from Uncle Sam.

The case is on record, for example, of a former consul in Newfoundland, who spent $400 of his own money in traveling over that country with American business men, helping them to close a business transaction.

An Appeal For Help Lost

In another case an appeal for help was telegraphed to a consul-general from an American living in a remote town to reach which would have required two days' train and mule travel. The legitimate protection of American interests was involved, but as no funds were available for this travel, the cost to the consul out of his own pocket would have been several hundred dollars. He could not afford to go.

Such experiences could be repeated by the dozen. But even the ordinary routine of a consular official imposes enough obligations of this sort and the work, contrary to common belief, is exacting, long and tiring. The office day commences before nine in the morning, the late afternoon is usually taken up with committee meetings with such organizations as the local American Chamber of Commerce, or a local relief organization for stranded Americans; the evenings are devoted to receiving visitors or making speeches at official dinners or receptions.

In a busy spot the consul rarely gets to bed before midnight or one o'clock, and usually sees his children not at all except on Sundays. This sort of grind continues month on end, with home leave only every two or three years. Even when on home leave the consul is often called upon to address members of the Rotary or Kiwanis clubs or similar organizations.

Not All Pink Teas

It is the misfortune of the consuls that, like the diplomatic officers, so much of their work involves social contacts that the average superficial observer has jumped to the conclusion that the chief duty of all foreign service officers is to attend teas and dinners.

The normal diplomatic or consular officer is "fed up" with social engagements and escapes as many of them as possible. But long experience has shown that the demands imposed on him by his position alone make it impossible for him to avoid official and semi-official functions or to dispense with business lunches and with inviting Americans to his house to help them in their legitimate work.

Those men who refuse or are unable to carry out these obligations lose much of their usefulness to the United States. The diplomats and consuls are, after all, the representatives of the American nation abroad. As such it is their duty to "represent" America on any and all occasions, whether or not they enjoy it. This "representation" usually costs much more than their salary and allowances.

But that is the consul's bad luck. He has only three alternatives—to dip into his own income or savings, to borrow money, or to resign. Unfortunately too many good men are choosing the last course. The result is to lower the efficiency of the foreign service.

If Winter Comes—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

These Were Picked in Seattle Gardens in January

Seattle Is Somewhere About the Same Latitude as Labrador Where Winter Is Winter, But the Japan Current Tempers the Climate of the Northwestern Coast Cities.

SEATTLE, Wash.—December rains that brought floods and landslides also brought forth January flowers, the rains being accompanied by what even inveterate boosters admitted to be unusually mild weather.

Students and faculty of the Franklin High School in this city, under the direction of the botany department, in two days during January, collected 50 different specimens of flowers growing out-of-doors. Although there were several varieties of a single flower like the rose and the chrysanthemum, this was counted as a single specimen in the collection. Others brought in later in the week brought the total to 60 garden flowers and seven wild.

American Indians to Hold Great Tribal Councils On Proposed Change in Status

John Collier, New Commissioner, Hopes Thus to Secure Backing for Bill to End Old Allotment System and Restore Indian Lands

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—The American Indian has become a storm center as the sharpest conflict over Indian policy since 1887 broke here with a crusading commissioner of Indian affairs lined up against powerful forces who have thrived for decades on exploitation of Indians and Indian property.

The struggle, on which hinges the economic and social life of the Indians, was presaged a few days ago when Mr. John Collier, the new commissioner, secured introduction of a bill in Congress to end the old allotment system and re-create an inalienable heritage for the Indian.

During the brief interval, Washington has suddenly been deluged with a blast of propaganda charging Mr. Collier with plans to communize the Indian. He accepted that challenge Feb. 17 and mapped out a militant campaign of enlightenment which involves three tribal councils in rapid succession. They will be attended by representatives of almost every remaining tribe. At them he hopes to undermine the propaganda already under way and secure at least the support of the Indians to whose welfare he has devoted his life.

Would Rebuy Indian Lands

Mr. Collier's new legislation, known as the Wheeler-Howard bill, would not only end the allotment system, but provide $2,000,000 annually for the gradual repurchase of Indian lands which would be consolidated into units of tribal property with title vested in the tribe in perpetuity. It would never be legal again to alienate tribal land and every Indian would be protected against loss of his share in the tribal patrimony.

Prompt passage of the new law is necessary, according to Mr. Collier, to save 7,000,000 acres of the best land yet belonging to Indians. Unless it is passed in the near future all of this land, now held by Indian heirs, will be eligible for alienation. Most of it is already occupied by whites who expect to purchase it at the earliest opportunity.

Under the bill, compensation would be given for all property taken from Indians and pooled in tribal property. Title would be taken over by the tribe. If a particular Indian's land were wanted for tribal purpose it would be exchanged for other lands. If not, he would be left on it.

Simply Can't Sell

In any event, an Indian now with land would continue to have the use of the same or equivalent land which would pass on to his heirs forever. The only change would be that neither he nor his heirs could ever sell that land. Its title would be in the tribe and it could never go to outsiders.

On the other hand the landless Indian would acquire a share in the tribal property which would be managed and owned much like a corporation. Each Indian would have his proportionate share in its income and a voice in its management.

The bill does not contemplate reestablishment of primitive tribal life. Consolidation of tribal lands will be for the purpose of profitable management, not to bring all members of the tribe back together. Any member may live as far away as he pleases. But he will retain his interests in the tribal corporation and secure a share in any profits it may make.

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Costumes—First Floor

Early Spring Tailored Ensemble. The coat is cut on the classic lines that are always such good style from a beautiful firm quality Suiting. Fine tucking on back and sleeves forms a charming trimming, while the lining is of the same delightful heavy Matt Crepe as makes the Frock. Navy Coat with Frock and Coat lining of Navy Crepe printed with a small conventional White design. THE ENSEMBLE 6½Gns

For Early Spring Wear the long coat with frock to match is an ensemble well favoured. Here is one of slightly flecked Wool Crepe. Fine tucking gives a distinctive finish to the bodice of the Frock and the collar of the Coat, and the scarf tie can be worn in many ways. The straight Coat is fully lined to tone. In Navy, Black, Brown, Blue, or Fawn. Sizes: SSW, SW, W, W/OS and OS. PRICE.... 79/6

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THOMPSON: But it sounds like standardisation to me.

BOWMAN: That's just where you make the mistake. The Fifty Shilling Tailors know as well as we do that men *must* have the personal element in tailoring—personal choice of cut and style, personal attention to one's little requirements.

THOMPSON: And they are prepared to let you choose just what you want, right down to special ticket pockets and so on?

BOWMAN: Of course—and at no extra charge. The price is *always* fifty shillings.

THOMPSON: Do you think they'd satisfy me?

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Hoaxes May Come and Go But Kidd's 'Hidden Treasure' Legends Just Go On Forever

(Continued from Page 1)

and up the Penobscot River. Suddenly the Indian made a trip to New York City and when he returned offered to buy the Olmsted island outright. It was evident that Cartier had come into a large sum of money. He did little or no trapping and lived for the rest of his life near the cave on the island. The Olmsteds were never able to learn where the Indian got his money.

The mystery of Jacques Cartier's wealth was pondered by family after family of Olmsteds until 1892, when the children found a small niche in the cave in which was plainly to be seen the marks of a row of bolt-heads some 3 or 4 inches apart, and extending around the bottom of the hole. At last . . . the answer! It was buried treasure that Cartier had sold to Astor. By checking against the entries in John Jacob Astor's early accounts it was found that in 1801 his bank account jumped from $4000 to almost $500,000.

Finding the Box

How to find the iron box? The original Astor home had just been torn down. An ad. was inserted in the papers to the effect that "a rusty iron box, strongly made and bolted was by mistake sold in 1893 to a dealer in junk, supposedly in New York or Brooklyn . . ." and that a suitable amount would be paid its present owner for its return.

The box was returned and rushed by the excited Olmsteds to Deer Island and the cave. Waiting until the tide fell low enough for them to enter, they splashed into the cave and set the box into the niche. It fitted in every dimension. And on the top of the box, noticed for the first time in the dim candle light, were the crudely marked initials of Captain William Kidd!

Just before Captain Kidd was hanged his wife was allowed to see him for half an hour. When they parted he gave her a slip of paper upon which was written a row of figures (44106818) but which was taken from her by the guards. Experts from all parts of the world tried to fathom its meaning, but the secret remained hidden until the summer of 1894 when an astronomy professor who was visiting the Olmsteds on Deer Island, calculated the latitude and longitude of the home. Olmsted's daughter, when copying the figures, noticed that they coincided almost perfectly with Captain Kidd's last message. The latitude was 44 10'; the first four figures. The longitude was 68 13'; 6818, being the last four figures. A very slight difference in calculation.

Letter to Astor

The contents of the iron box were credited to Astor's account of goods sold to a London jewel merchant. A secret agent going over some of the merchant's correspondence found a letter to Mr. Astor in 1801 to the effect that Lady Dunnmore, "in looking over some gems which he was offering her had seen a pair of exquisite pearl bracelets which were a part of the Astor assignment."

Lady Dunnmore further stated that these bracelets were a pair taken by Captain Kidd over 100 years before from a previous Lady Dunnmore who was returning from India with her husband and who had been forced to surrender these oddly-decorated pearl bracelets to the pirate captain. She brought an identical pair to the dealer and additional correspondence which clearly proved her ownership. John Jacob Astor delivered the bracelets to Lady Dunnmore as her rightful property.

This settled the case in the minds of the Olmsteds. They immediately brought suit against the Astor estate for returns upon an investment which legally was not John Jacob Astor's in the first place.

The record reads, "1896. This case was not tried, but settled out of court for $3,500,000."

Big Story Visioned

When this yarn came into the office, the city editor leaned back in his chair. The gleam of a "hot story" was in his eye. And to a reporter: "The lid's off, son. Here's your chance. Go out to the Olmsted estate in Brookline and get your story."

An affable woman answered the doorbell at the Olmsted home. The preliminaries over, the reporter began, "Mr. Olmsted was plaintiff in a law suit against the Astor estate . . ."

To his great surprise, the Olmsted homestead seemed prepared for his visit. The secretary asked him in. "Oh, yes, I have just what you want right here." No sooner spoken of than she took from a bundle of typewritten sheets a statement prepared by the Olmsted family.

He glanced at the paper. His jaw dropped. The secretary burst out laughing. "I'm sorry to spoil your story, but you see, it's just a hoax!"

"B-b-but, this story came from a battleship on the Pacific coast," stammered the reporter.

"Captain Kidd's treasure came from the Indian Ocean, but even that doesn't make this story true. Go on, read the rest of the statement," she said.

His hopes shattered, he read:

"Amusing Yarn"

"This interesting and amusing yarn has appeared from time to time in the newspapers in garbled form since 1894, when it was written for the amusement of the author (Franklin H. Head) and Miss Olmsted, and subsequently read before a small literary club in Chicago of which the author was a member.

"It was meant to be a joke, but unfortunately it soon became a bald hoax story, arousing various degrees of credulity or of speculation as to what possible basis in fact it could have had.

"Its nearest approach to a basis in fact was a dinner conversation between the author and Miss Olmsted in Chicago, during which they talked about legends of Captain Kidd, about Penobscot Bay, and about a sort of hollow in the rocks on the shore of some property her father had recently purchased there which was *almost* big enough to call a cave and *almost* fit to weave some kind of romantic legend about.

"In the fertile soil of the author's imagination the full story grew bristling with apparent facts . . . and it has been pleasant and amusing to explain all this to my many friends, but it is getting to be somewhat of a bore to explain it individually to unnumbered eager inquirers. Hence this impersonal circular."

The reporter slowly tore up a slip of paper upon which he had written some questions, and tossed it into the wind as he slowly walked down the drive.

Franklin H. Head, the author of this story, was at one time a member of the Chicago Literary Society and a very close friend of Eugene Field. The two of them would sit in a corner hour after hour fabricating yarn after yarn. Doubtless, this was one of their masterpieces.

Words of wisdom from the hoax-wise to the yet un-hoaxed might well be, "Truth is stranger than fiction, but fiction is still strange."

Increased Tariff On Refined Sugar Urged by Labor

American Refinery Employers Say Their Jobs Are Imperiled

Labor in Boston is up in arms over the tariff.

Long a focal point for political manipulation, the tariff question manifested itself today as a hard-bitten reality to the cordy men who juggle a hefty share of the nation's sugar barrels.

A committee of seven stalwart employees of the American Sugar Refining Company in South Boston has addressed a petition for a higher duty on refined sugar than on raw importations to Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, Senator Marcus A. Coolidge and all the State's representatives in Congress.

The petition said in part:

"The last year or so we have noticed that we are not refining as much sugar as in the past. While checking up with some employees of our customers, they tell us that their firms are using this so-called imported refined sugar from Cuba. We have been talking it over among ourselves, and came to this conclusion that if this condition keeps up we will be lucky if we work two or three days a week. So we agreed to send you a petition, as a citizen of Massachusetts, to urge you to vote for a higher duty on refined sugar than on raw sugar imported into the U. S. A."

The signatories on behalf of the hundreds of laboring petitioners are: John F. Lipp, Richard J. Fitzgerald, William H. Fogarty, Thomas F. Meagher, Rokal Zukevich, Stephen Sluzas and Daniel J. Tobin.

Labor's emphatic stand against free sugar imports puts Boston's worried workers solidly behind their employers in the fight for a protective tariff.

The United States Cane Sugar Refining Industry, with refineries in nine coastal states, has broadcast a comprehensive explanation of the difficulties which beset domestic processors today.

It contends that refined sugar is being "dumped" in the United States from the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Cuba because of a tariff schedule which gives in effect "not only free trade to all island refiners but a virtual subsidy to Cuba."

The industry further contends that "when workers in the great refineries of the principal seaports of the country see cargoes of refined sugar being unloaded at their very doorstep, they know that every bag means just so much less work for them and their fellow-workers, just so much less business for the community in which they live and for other communities of fellow Americans! Tropical refineries hum, United States refineries work part time."

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesday, 3:30-4:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

PORTLAND—Every Sunday until June 1, 12:30-12:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE—First Thursday of each month, 8:15-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJAR, 880kc-337m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursdays, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI—Wednesdays, 11:45-12:00 noon, E. S. T., Station WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturday, Feb. 24, 9:00-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WNEW, 1240kc-240m.

New York

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 8:45-9:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WIS, 1010kc-297m.

GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WFBC, 1200kc-250m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WGH, 1310kc-229m.

Central States

Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE — Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-309m.

Iowa

DES MOINES — Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WOC-WHO, 1000kc-300m.

Kentucky

LOUISVILLE — Sundays, March 18 and April 15, 1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m; Sundays, March 4 and April 1, 3:00 p. m., Station WAVE, 940kc-319m.

LOUISVILLE — Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., Station WAVE, 940kc-319m.

PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY — Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WBCM, 1410kc-213m.

IRONWOOD — Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1120kc-211m.

LUDINGTON — Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

ROYAL OAK—Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1130kc-254m.

Mississippi

VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 11:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-300m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU—Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 20 and 21, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

KANSAS CITY—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:25 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA — Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKRC, 550kc-545m; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., Station WSAI, 1330kc-225m.

CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY — Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KDGY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGFX, 360kc-476m.

Texas

AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 6:15-6:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280kc-234m.

FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

SAN ANGELO — First and third Wednesdays, 12:30-12:47 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGKL, 1370kc-219m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Daily except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE—Tuesdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m.

PUEBLO—Sundays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., M. S. T., Station KGHF, 1320kc-227m.

Far Western States

California

EUREKA — Wednesdays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., P. S. T., Mondays, in coöperation with the Ministerial Association, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Station KIEM, 1210kc-238m.

LONG BEACH — Daily, except Sundays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T.; Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; Tuesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m.; Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES — In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFI, 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," coöperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO — Daily except Sunday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA — In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., P. S. T., Station KDB, 1500kc-217m.

Nevada

RENO—Every Friday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Washington

TACOMA—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., P. S. T., Station KMO, 1330kc-226m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU — Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian Time, Station KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T., Station CHWK, 780kc-384m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Ontario

HAMILTON — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 1120kc-368m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 6900kc-435m.

How Stamps Can Make a Map

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Jig Saw Puzzle Type of Stamp Collecting

Miss Mary Disca, in Native Hungarian Costume, Exhibits an Exhibit That Attracted Attention at the National Stamp Exhibition in New York.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 1)

distillery, has encouraged him to linger behind. His activities in many of the states have been actually increased, because he no longer must peddle his wares with the same furtiveness as of yore. Simply because Massachusetts has the lowest state tax on hard liquor of any state —40 cents the gallon—there is less inducement for the bootlegger here. But the ABC reports that the "bootie" vending alcohol for use by home brewers in Massachusetts amounts to a real problem.

* * *

Neither has organized crime folded its tents and quietly crept away. Guess these machine gunners and macabre bandits have not been told that their part in the national drama went out with repeal. Their guns have spat destruction to citizens and insolence to the law all around the fringes of Boston.

Crime bathed in legal alcohol has not shrunk, it has become more lethal.

* * *

Is It Inherent?

The benign muse of high comedy may level its volleys of silvery laughter upon the heads of certain politicians as they discourse on the Norfolk Prison Colony issue. These parsons and social workers are professional meddlers," some of them say about the flood of indorsements that have come in for Mr. Gill, suspended superintendent of the colony. Nowhere among these men can be generated the same frenzy of indignation against the meddling of those persons who sought to discredit Norfolk and its superintendent. We wonder if the politicians want us to believe those persons who attempt to live according to some ethical standards and who promote the public service are to be designated as meddlers?

We wonder if they mean to convey the impression that there is something instinctively hostile in the political mind against social workers, parsons and experts in various lines?

R. M. B.

Boston Art Notes

Fine Arts Theater

With the reopening of the Fine Arts Theater, the opportunity returns for young artists to exhibit their works in the lobby.

Currently there is a show of portraits in charcoal and oil by Miss Charlotte Lamson. She has been trained to paint in this city and has been engaged in teaching children at the museum.

The charcoal portrayals display a definite style and a capacity for differentiation of type, which characteristics unfortunately do not appear often enough in works by young artists. Charcoal lends itself so easily to mannerism that most draftsmen do not escape the pitfall. Miss Lamson approaches each model anew; she discovers the salient traits and dwells upon them. Occasionally she bears too heavily upon the swing of a line, as musicians sometimes stress their rhythms too ambitiously.

Upon the walls of the inner lobby there have been executed some murals which will hold the place permanently. Miss Catherine Gifford, signing herself "Giff," specializes in the poster and publicity. Her ability to execute a decoration full of illustrative allusion, sharply conventionalized, vividly contrasted in black and white, may be discovered here. The panels illustrate Music, Art and Theater. Miss Gifford reveals a genuine gift for communicating the character of her subjects. She reduces all forms to the minimum of lines. There is a stylishness in her manner, an alacrity in her performance. The silhouetted design which she has selected for the mode gives very favorable results. We should like to see Miss Gifford in a more demanding, more delicately modulated scheme.

Copley Society

Portraits by Florence Armes Hosmer are to be seen at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. The painter has depicted a number of people with clarity and sympathy.

D. A.

Ireland Cuts Export Bounty

DUBLIN, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Government has announced that it would reduce by 5 shillings (about $1.30) a head the export bounty on cattle and by 6 pence (about $0.12) the bounty on sheep in order to build up an agricultural grant totaling £1,970,000 (approximately $10,007,800).

New York Attorney Wins Stamp Trophy

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Mr. Charles Curie, New York attorney, has been awarded the grand prize trophy of the National Stamp Exhibition for the best display among 400 entries. He showed a general collection of nineteenth-century stamps.

Gold medal winners were: Thomas H. Pratt of Kingsport, Tenn., for Confederate stamps; Robert C. Munroe of Springfield, Mass., British Empire; P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, Jr., of Morristown, N. J., government air mails; George W. Angers of Springfield, Mass., balloon and pigeon posts; Sture Ljungdahl of San Francisco, Sweden.

Silver medal winners were: Stephen D. Brown of Glens Falls, N. Y., United States locals; O. G. Reichelt of Ridgewood, N. J., Papua; Gustave M. Mosler of Lake Worth, Fla., Austria.

Bronz medals went to William S. White of Englewood, N. J., United States covers; Albert B. Maris of Lansdowne, Penna., Liberia; James Starr of Philadelphia, China.

Music

Flute Players Club

The Boston Flute Players Club gave its seventieth concert yesterday afternoon in the gallery of the Boston Art Club. Two novelties were listed on the program; a Suite for piano and flute by Edward Ballantine (first time) and the Clarinet Quintet of Arthur Bliss (first time in Boston). Since time had not been available for the proper preparation of the Bliss item, it gave way to Martinů's Second Quartet, which was heard for the first time locally. The program opened with Beethoven's Quartet op. 59, No. 1, and closed with Brahms's Piano Quartet in G minor. The artists were the Burgin String Quartet, Mr. Laurent, flutist, and Mr. Sanromá, pianist.

Mr. Ballantine's suite, although dated 1933, is innocent of modernisms. It is straightforward, charming, pastoral—a musical fête champêtre. In its four movements it makes liberal use of the wide range of the flute. A pleasant salon piece, it gives the effect of competent "occasional" writing. It was persuasively set forth by the composer and Mr. Laurent.

Martinů's Second Quartet is another matter. Here are the clashing tonalities and the linear counterpoint of a determined modernist. The two allegros of the quartet give the impression more of hurry and scurry than of melodic inspiration or of inventiveness in development. The composer perhaps was still thinking of Lindbergh's landing at Le Bourget or of the presentation of the first Czechoslovakian flag to the first Czechoslovakian regiment. The slower sections possess a certain intensity of power resulting from a closely woven texture and a propulsive vigor. This and the other works were published with virtuosity. The large audience was warmly appreciative, though more than one listener found the program for once a little long.

Gabrilowitsch-Spalding

Ossip Gabrilowitsch and Albert Spalding gave a concert in Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon with a program made up of these sonatas for piano and violin: by Brahms, in D minor, op. 108; by Mozart, in E flat (K. 380); by Beethoven, in A major, op. 47 (dedicated to Kreutzer).

This was a thoroughly satisfying occasion. The two artists, each of the first rank in his field, united with purely musical results. There was complete understanding and sympathy between them. With a technical equipment which could be taken for granted and a mature musical penetration, the players devoted themselves to a mutual realization of the messages of the composers. There was no exhibition of virtuosity for its own sake, no question of who was the "soloist." The works were all familiar, and they were allowed to speak for themselves, with careful regard for the distinctive style of each composer.

The success of this concert may give a useful hint to other artists, in the present financial crisis. For the audience was large, musically intelligent and appreciative. If singers and players of quality who no longer can fill large auditoriums under present conditions would repair, singly or in pairs, to a smaller one, they might find a similar reception.

L. A. S.

Motorists Absolved From Full Blame For Coasting Fatalities

A group of youngsters . . . an ice-coated hill . . . a flash of double-runners . . . then an automobile.

This combination has written the answer to the worst February highway fatality record in the history of the Commonwealth. Here, too, is a situation that absolves the motorist for once from the full burden of blame for highway accidents, placing a portion of it on the shoulders of parents.

It rivets attention of safety experts on a new problem—the sled—which last week cost the lives of six youngsters when they, paradoxically, tried to run down the automobiles. This brought the total of motor-coasting fatalities for the year to 14, more than has been recorded in Massachusetts for any previous six months of winter.

No one has made any attempt to build safety into the sled. It lacks four-wheel brakes, has no steering equipment other than the human element and never drives on anything but slippery pavements. And its driver is almost always a thrill-bound youngster with little or no sense of responsibility for his safety. In this light, the sled assumes a more dangerous aspect than the automobile. It accounts for the increase in the highway fatality toll from last year's 168 to this year's 184 to date.

It was a marked contributor to 20 highway fatalities last week and 63 for the month to date. It is developing into the factor that the registrar of motor vehicles thinks may build up an appalling highway toll for 1934 unless something is done about it. And that something, he thought, is for parents to assume responsibility that youngsters will not take for themselves and, if necessary, deprive them of the chance of having a little fun for the sake of keeping them out of trouble.

New Leaders Assign Newfoundland Work

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 19 (AP)—The Newfoundland Government Commissioner appointed commissioners to specific departments Saturday at the first meeting of the new Government.

Premier F. C. Alderdice was elected vice-chairman; Mr. E. N. R. Trentham, commissioner of finance, including customs, income tax and post office departments; Sir John Hope Simpson, commissioner of natural resources, including marine and fisheries, agriculture, forests and mines; Mr. Thomas Lodge, commissioner of public utilities, including public works, railway, steamship and other communicative services.

Premier Alderdice, as vice-chairman will administer home affairs and have under his control the department of education, while Mr. W. R. Howley will be commissioner of justice, and will head the police department and administer the Liquor Control Act. The Secretary of State, Mr. J. C. Puddester, will be commissioner of public health and welfare, labor and pensions.

Mr. W. J. Carew, former secretary to the Premier, was chosen secretary for the commission, sworn in by Gov. Sir Edward Murray Anderson. All deputies to the former minister were appointed secretaries of their particular departments.

Bolshevism Threat Hangs Over Nation Markham Declares

His Sympathies Are All With Austria's Socialists

The sword of extreme radicalism, which transformed the moderateness of the first Russian Revolution in 1918 into the Bolshevism of the second, hangs over the United States. Unless industrialists and financiers come to the support of President Roosevelt, the sword is likely to fall.

So believes Mr. Edwin Markham, noted poet and fellow "radical" in 1906 of Kerensky, who led the Social Democrats in the first Russian Revolution. The venerable poet made his annual visit to Boston yesterday, as the guest of his friend and biographer, the Rev. Dr. William L. Stidger of Newtonville.

Likening President Roosevelt to Kerensky, Mr. Markham declared the President is the only man who can save the United States from Bolshevism. But he must have the support of business men who have the foresight, imagination and patriotism to forgo profits for six months or a year. He added that he needed three months to see whether they possessed these qualities.

Mr. Markham added that the real test of "the New Deal is whether it is possible to obtain voluntary coöperation between competitive forces in a highly competitive field."

Concerning President Roosevelt's peace efforts, Mr. Markham likened him to President Wilson at the Versailles Peace Conference, where the latter was prevented from giving the world real peace through the failure of his countrymen "to grasp his ideals and principles." The poet hoped that the President would defeat all forces which would draft him into another European War.

In this connection he declared that in the recent Austrian difficulties his sympathies are with the Social Democrats who "tried to save the democratic form of government from Fascism."

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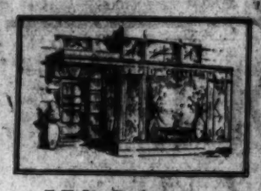

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The Home Forum

Men Who Guide

AT MALAGA we landed, knowing one word of Spanish, *manaña*. Light-hearted word, in our case of no use whatever, seeing that we were in Spain for one day only. We chose for our taxi driver a young, romantic-looking man with all the lively charm of the Latin races. Added to this he had that respectful wish to please which warms the heart. At once we were no longer strangers. Where did the señoras wish to go? He was ready to take us wherever it was possible for an automobile to travel. But when we pointed to what appeared to be a Moorish fortress, high up on the edge of the hill above the bay, he was obliged to shake his head; and he sought to explain in words we could not understand that, alas! it was impossible. We gathered from his expressive gestures that there was no road, or at least none worthy of his taxi.

Where then? The Alameda Gardens. But first he must take us to a point high up on the Granada road from whence we might look down on the beautiful bay, a great monastery, a gay huddle of roofs, the towering cathedral and, out in the bay, our ship riding the waves.

We could not understand Spanish nor he English; but how much friendliness there was between us notwithstanding, and how we laughed when he disgorged from a hidden pocket a Spanish-English conversation book and we renewed our efforts to converse. But whether our pronunciation was incorrect (and I am more than half inclined to believe that this was so) he did not seem to understand our laboriously enunciated phrases, and his few English words were more in the nature of amicable greetings than explanations of what we saw! Fortunately we required no words as we wandered through the leafy and almost tropical groves of the Alameda Gardens; and there was no mistaking the friendly regret of his "adios" as we parted on the quay. We were not strangers: even on our one day in Spain we had made friends.

* * *

At Algiers we set out to walk around the shops, and lost our way almost immediately. A taxi, as usual, saved the situation, and we have never failed to congratulate ourselves upon our choice of driver. Had we found only an admirable chauffeur, we should have been content; but this man was also helpful, resourceful, understanding and patient. He knew what shops would be best for our requirements. He ran and bought us stamps, posted our letters, and would never permit us to cross the street alone lest we might be unaware of the traffic signals. He knew the most beautiful views and the most interesting mosques. He had a genius for languages and to some extent could understand and express himself in five. He talked Spanish naturally, for that was his mother tongue. He had lived six years in Paris, had served during the war in the French army and, as that service had taken him to Gallipoli, he had learned Greek and Turkish as well as English. So to him all were friends, for he could converse with each in his own language. When, as usual, we parted on the quay, it was with warm hand-shakings. Never was a more delightful cicerone!

* * *

Equally, at Haifa, we fell in with the most charming of guides. Ought I to call him chauffeur or taxi owner? Neither of these terms seemed right, when we discovered that he owned most of the taxis in Haifa. Acquainted by radiograph of our desire for a car, he boarded our ship at daybreak in order to make suitable arrangements; and we were honored in that he himself drove us to Tiberias, which was as far as time permitted us to journey. A native of Scotland, it was homelike to encounter in the East his heart-warming Lowland Scots accent. He knew Palestine and its history. He had taken many famous people to Baghdad and told us pithy stories of those travelers. He knew the wild flowers, the trees, the mountains, the towns and villages. He showed us those spots so dear and so familiar in Bible history. So we learned in a few short hours much to remember, all imparted quietly and naturally to ears eager to listen.

* * *

Lastly I must recognize the integrity and dignified trustworthiness of Mahomet. We acquired him at Cairo, and he escorted us everywhere during our short sojourn. He was a quiet, rather silent man, with a subtle humor which showed itself in his dark eyes and occasional smile. He was the son of a Sheik, with a gift for languages which had helped him to take up the work of a dragoman. His words were few; he told us only what we wished to know; his patience was infinite when we were bargaining in the bazaars. If we required his assistance, he at once came forward, otherwise he leaned in dignified silence, and listened or meditated. There was nothing meretricious about Mahomet's taste; he knew where good work was to be had and where you could buy what was genuine, though he never worried one or urged one to buy. He never pushed himself forward, yet other taximen sank into insignificance beside Mahomet. He had a childish love of being photographed and would pose again and again. Even then his manner was so simple and natural that there seemed no vanity in it, but a naïve desire that we should each possess a souvenir of him when we returned home.

When one looks back, one recalls not only the beautiful places one has seen, but even more vividly those who have helped one to see, those who led one about, almost like a child, in a strange land. We recall the regret in saying farewell to one who had had so large a share in helping us to understand what was to us all new and strange. What a debt we owe to the man who guides!

F. M. R.

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The Top of Nant-Ffrancon Pass, North Wales: From a Painting by John H. Willis

NORTH WALES is a favorite retreat of Mr. John H. Willis from his labors in London, where, at the Hornsey School of Art and Crafts (now one of the leading art schools in England), much of his time is devoted to the teaching of painting.

Mountainous country is perhaps more the painter's country than any other. Two of England's greatest landscapists, Richard Wilson and David Cox, produced some of their finest work in North Wales. The painter who seeks to express his reactions to the beauty and mystery of distance and recession in landscape, nuances of tone, patterning shapes and tints, easily finds gratification amid mountain scenery.

Comparatively speaking, North Wales has little to boast about in altitudes, but it has many moods. Its western coast meets the full impact of Atlantic breakers, and contends with all the vagaries of ocean weather; the Welsh mountains, therefore, may well be moody, grim, sullen or propitious. Both the views and maps of this rugged country appear almost as foreign to an untraveled Englishman as those of some Slavonic State. Indeed, there is a wildness in this pass depicted by Mr. Willis, which might easily be mistaken for some remote corner of the world. The peculiar formation of the rock, which bears evidence of intense glaciation, makes interesting drawing; while the blue-grayness of the slate which abounds gives to the country the characteristic cool hue which is only relieved by the greenness of rough sheep pasturage in spells of summer sunshine.

A picture of the Welsh mountains is hardly complete without its sheep or goats; by the introduction of a shepherd and his flock, the poetical charm of Mr. Willis's painting is enhanced. Just below the slope in the foreground, two sheep can be seen hastily returning to the flock, chased by one of the shepherd's dogs.

This painting shows a view of the top of Nant-Ffrancon Pass, which is situated to the north of Snowdon. In the background is seen one of the austere peaks of the Glyders. In the vicinity of this pass, where a famous coach road crosses the mountains, there exist remains of ancient hill forts, vestiges of Roman earthworks, and stone circles of earlier times.

Mr. Willis's work is well known at the exhibitions of the Royal Society of British Artists, a society of which he became a member in 1923. He has contributed a number of paintings to Royal Academy exhibitions, among which was "The Top of Nant-Ffrancon Pass"; and his commissions have included a number of mural decorations in tempera.

Old-Fashioned Houses

(For a Lady Fond of Old Furniture)

Sweet are old Courts with dates above the doors,
And yew-trees clipped in shapes and cedar walks,
And lawns whereon a quiet peacock stalks,
And leaden casements, and black shining floors,
And arm-chairs carved like good cathedral stalls,
And huge French clocks, and bedsteads most inviting,
And stiff old ladies hung upon the walls,
Famed in the days of English Memoir-writing:—
Places whose very look kind thoughts might draw
E'en to Anne Stuart or William of Nassau.
Sweeter than Tudor-stricken shrines are they,
With pleasant grounds and rivers lingering by,—
Quaint homes, that shed a pure, domestic ray
O'er the dull time of English history.

—FREDERICK WILLIAM FABER. Poems.

At Virginia Springs—100 Years Ago

The first custom here that strikes a lady, and always with horror, is the ordeal "we whose destiny is endurance" have to go through, on our first arrival. There is no drawing room, and you are ushered in the ballroom, where you have to sit in your dusty, soiled, travelling habit, 'till your cabin is ready; neither is there any possible way of avoiding this feminine martyrdom.

"No force can then resist, no flight can save,
All go alike, the fearful and the brave."

There you undego the scrutiny of those, who ready dressed, parade the room in all the consciousness of looking well, while you have the consoling reflection to feed upon, "that first impressions are very important," and that you must look very interesting in your dusty condition, with all the inseparable concomitants of travelling ugliness, and a disarranged head. This is indeed below despair; for ladies can hide blighted affections, and be gay—smile, though the heart be breaking—yes, "disregarded friendship and unrequited love" may be borne; but this is a trial too great for the philosophy of woman; her fragile form was ne'er designed for scenes like these. Surely Col. Anderson has never known a mother's care, a sister's love, or he would evince more sympathy for the sufferings of the weaker, but better half of creation.

I shall now take occasion to notice the style of dress, hoping this will interest all those who have a just sense of the vast importance of the art of decoration. The company at the White last season, seemed quite divided on this point; some adopted a plain, though neat and fashionable style, which I thought peculiarly suitable to the time and place; others equally the ton, appeared in full dress, elegant and showy; . . . Young ladies, who evidently have not cities seen, here display their love of lace, and jewels, to perfection, appearing in silk bonnets, loaded with flowers, where the birds of the air might lodge; like Tarpeia, they literally sink under the weight of their ornaments. As General Washington is first in the hearts of his countrymen, so dress is first in the hearts of these country lasses, who contrast strangely with another class of ladies, who affect to think the Springs are only resorted to as a place to wear out old clothes, to save the necessity of giving to your servants faded calicoes, defaced silks, &c. A half worn blue black silk, with all its concomitant spots, is considered an indispensable by this sett; indeed the aforesaid silk, and a dunstable, that "hath six summers seen," may be considered their uniform. . . . All lovers of comfort will find a pair of india rubbers, with cork soles, a merino dress, and wadded hood, indispensables in these chilly regions. . . . 'Tis the part of prudence also to lay in a good supply of pins, side combs, and spools of cotton; for I have often observed that our sex generally consider the aforesaid articles as common property.—This lamentable want of honesty amongst the fairer part of creation, shows that they are not always as fair and just in their dealings, as the catechism enjoins. The art of appropriation, as Augustus Tomlinson explains it, is taking from the rich to supply the necessities of the poor; but, alas! you sometimes see a neat pair of side combs walked off with, by a nabob belle, while the real owner, poor but proud, would stand with look aghast, and sore dismay, but speak never a word. Such little incidents oftener occur at the bathhouses than anywhere else: this hint will be sufficient to warn the careful; and the improvident,—why they deserve their fate.—From "A Trip to the Virginia Springs, or the Belles and Beaux of 1835." By a Lady.

"I Used Often to See—"

George Henry Lewes and George Eliot I used often to see, and on one occasion remember how thrilled I was by her playing on her grand piano at Witley certain compositions of Bach, Chopin and Liszt with magnificent accomplishment and superb expression. Few people remember what a brilliant pianist George Eliot was. It has been given to but few to hear her at her best. Her playing was suddenly recalled to my memory years later when in Roumania, in the privacy of her own boudoir, Carmen Sylva played with equally touching expression one of the series by Chopin that I had heard years ago at Witley. . . .

Lewis Carroll . . . used constantly to come to my house to see my children, more especially to see my girl, because with little boys he was not as happy as he was with small girls, but as is well known, he had the peculiarity of preferring to come to a house quite unexpectedly, and of declining to come if he was invited in formal fashion, or if he thought that he was likely to meet other people. I remember well on one occasion when he was expected, he caught sight of persons who were unknown to him at the window as he entered, and he turned tail and retreated, greatly to my children's disappointment. He gave a fine copy of the first edition of "Alice in Wonderland" to my girl. At that time it was, of course, not regarded as a work of considerable intrinsic value, as a first edition, but it was highly cherished by the children.—DR. C. C. WILLIAMSON, in "Memoirs in Miniature." (London: Grayson.)

Tiara

The powdery snow
Has been lightly falling
For an hour or so;
And three little girls
By the field-stone wall
Are keeping house
In the whitened crannies.
One, as she stooped,
Dropped her scarlet cap
And swiftly the snow
Placed a swirl of stars
On her chestnut curls.

MARION BROWNELL.

Jellem

Az es oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

MI a jellem? Honnan származott? Milyen léptékkel mérjük? E kérdések mindég jelen vannak gondolatainkban, mert felebarátainkkal való mindennapi érintkezéseink alatt folytonosan ítélkeznünk kell indító okaik és tetteik fölött.

Sokan büszkélkednek az emberi jellemet ítélni tudó képességükkel, de ítéletük gyakran személyes előítéleten alapul; s ezért felületesek. A jellem megítélésének több rendszere, mint a psycho-analysis, jött létre az utóbbi években, de miután valamennyien többnyire a fizikai szervezettel és az ésszel foglalkoznak, elmulasztják a legfontosabb tényezőt, az erkölcsi és szellemi erényt.

Az ember igazi jelleme az a tényleges azonosság és egyéniség, mely Isten képmása és hasonlatossága. A Genesis (Teremtés) bibliai történetének első fejezetében áll, hogy Isten az embert saját hasonlatosságára teremtette. A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) kimutatja az ember igazi jellemét. Magyarázatai megsemmisítik az ember eredetét illető hamis elméleteket. Logikája meglepő, mert kétségbe vonja a régóta elfogadott, téves, embercsinálta tanokat. Miután Isten örökkévaló és változatlan, sem fiatalságot, sem öregséget nem ismer. Miután Isten jó, a gonosz egyetlen elemét sem foglalja magában. Mit mondjunk akkor az ember jelleméről? Semmiesetre sem különböahetik a tökéletes, legfensöbb Lénytől, melyet ő tükröz vissza. Az embernek, kit Isten teremtett, se ifjúsága, se aggsága nincsen; s bünös ember sincsen.

Az igazi ember jellemének szépségére és tökéletességére vonatkozó ezen abszolút igazságok bemutatásával a Krisztusi Tudomány a halandókat annak felismerésére ébreszti, hogy az emberi jellem látszólag a jó és a gonosz keverékéből áll. Ezért, hogy jellemet helyesen ítélhessünk meg, nem merő fizikai tulajdonságokat, hanem gondolkozásmódokat kell mérlegelnünk. Mert ha a faj, nemzetiség, emberi szülők, és környezetre vonatkozó hiedelmek látszólag mély benyomást is tettek az illetőre, mégis, a jellem elemzésénél mindennél fontosabb a kérdés: „Mennyi jóságot,—istenszerüséget—fejez ki az egyén?"

A jellem megítélésénél felületes mértékek értéktelenek. Durva modor alatt gyakran nemes gondolkozásmód rejlik. A keménység álarca alatt a gyengédség csillogó ékessége található. A csüggedés és szomorúság eltompultságának köpenye alatt látszólag reménytelenül eltemetve él a szellem napjának élő sugara. Es igy az anyagiasság halma alatti kutatás le fogja leplezni minden esetben a Krisztus izzó fényességét. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával) 476 és 477-ik oldalán Mary Baker Eddy ezt irta: „Jézus a Tudományban a tökéletes embert látta, aki ott jelent meg előtte, ahol bünös halandó ember jelenik meg a halandó előtt. E tökéletes emberben az Udvözítő Isten saját képmását látta, s az embernek ezen helyes felfogása meggyógyitotta a betegeket."

Bár igaznak látszik, hogy faji és nemzetiségi—más szóval, örökölt—befolyások hathatósan szövetkeznek a társadalmi, vallási, és erkölcsi—vagyis, környezeti—befolyásokkal az emberi jellem formálásában, mégis a legfontosabb befolyás az, amit az egyén saját magáról hisz, és a világról, amelyben él. Ezékiel próféta ezt kérdezi: „Láttad e é embernek fia, Izráel házának vénei mit cselekesznek a sötétben, kiki az ő képes házában?" (Az angol Biblia fordítás szerint, „az ő képzelődésének házában.")

A Krisztusi Tudomány képessé tesz mindegyikünket arra hogy láthassuk, hogy ami igaz és jó az emberi jellemben, az Istentől származik, és ez által megsemmisithetjük azon hibákat, melyek nem hasonlitanak Istenre. Alhatatos, alázatos, türelmes igyekezetet kell ezen szellemi munkába fektetni hogy a hamis hiedelmeket észre vehessük és kiküszöbölhessük. A Krisztusi Tudomány tisztán mutatja az igazi szellemi jellem aktiv kifejlesztésének alapját. A Krisztusi Tudomány kimutatja az ember igazi azonosságát, mert e vallás Istent mint Mindentmindenben, mint Életet, Igazságot, Szeretetet lepiezi le. A Kereszténység e Tudománya tanulmányának egyik gyümölcse azon benső szellemi szépség, mely az istenszerü gondolkozás nyomában jelenik meg. Aki Isten mélyebb értelmét nyeri el, az igyekezzék az Istenség ezen praktikus tanát életének minden fázisában emberi úton-módon teljes őszinteséggel kifejezni.

"The People's Idea of God" (A Nép Eszméje Istenről) 2-ik oldalán Mrs. Eddy a jellemre vonatkozólag tisztán nyilatkozott: „Azon arányban, melyben a népnek Istenről való fogalma, minden korszakban, veszitett anyagi és véges jellegéből, azon arányban lett jobb az Istenük; nem egy személyiséggel bíró zsarnok vagy öntött képmás többé, hanem az isteni Élet, Igazság, és Szeretet,—Élet kezdet és vég nélkül, Igazság egyetlen mulasztás vagy tévedés nélkül, és Szeretet, általános, végtelen, örökkévaló. E tökéletesebb eszme, folyton a nép szeme előtt lebegve, kell hogy jótékony és felemelő hatással legyen a nemzetek és az egyének jellemére."

Old Plymouth

Something of this I think I've always known:
We would creep up on England in the night,
The black waves lapping, and the Lizard Light
Abloom in all that wilderness, alone;
We'd feel that in her sleep, without alarm
England was stretching forth a kindly hand
Drawing us in serenely to the land
Until we lay encircled by her arm.

That I surmised.
But scarcely could I guess
How the mist lifted and the sun took wing
His golden feathers brushing everything
With a rare early-morning loveliness.
Safe at our quiet anchorage we lay,
Untroubled by the tumult of the sea,
The white town roused from sleep, stirred drowsily,
Blinking in wonder at so fair a day;
Gulls blew around us in a sudden gale,
A fishing boat flung out a ruddy sail;
Spellbound I stood, forgetful of the past—
A wanderer come home, come home at last.

MILDRED WESTON.

Character

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT is character? Where did it originate? What shall be our standard for judging it? These questions form part of our thinking, for in the daily round of contacts with our fellow men we are constantly called upon to judge their motives and acts.

Many pride themselves on their ability to evaluate character, but oftentimes their judgment is based upon personal prejudice and is therefore superficial. Many systems for estimating character, including psycho-analysis, have sprung up in recent years, but since these are concerned mostly with physical make-up and intellect, they omit the all-important consideration, which is moral and spiritual virtue.

Man's real character is the true identity or selfhood which is the image and likeness of God. In the Biblical account in the first chapter of Genesis, it is stated that God made man in the likeness of Himself. Christian Science brings to light man's true character. Its explanations annihilate the false theories as to man's origin. Its logic is startling because it challenges long-accepted, mistaken human doctrines. Since God is eternal and changeless, He knows neither youth nor age. Since God is good, He has within Himself no element of evil. What then of man's character? It surely cannot be different from the perfect Supreme Being whom he images forth. Man, as God created him, has no youth or age; nor is he a sinner.

In presenting these absolute truths as to the beauty and perfection of the real man's character, Christian Science awakens mortals to see that human character seemingly consists of a mixture of good and evil. Therefore, in order to judge character correctly one must weigh not mere physical characteristics, but states of thought. For although the beliefs of race, nationality, human parentage, and environment may have seemed to make a deep impression upon individuals in the analysis of their character, the question, "How much of goodness—of Godlikeness—is the individual manifesting?" is the most important of all.

Superficial standards for judging character are valueless. Oftentimes hidden beneath a rough mannerism is a graceful quality of thought. Behind the mask of harshness is a sparkling jewel of tenderness. Hopelessly hidden, it would seem, under the stolid cloak of heaviness and sorrow is a living ray of spiritual sunshine. And, in every case, a search under the bushel of materiality can reveal the glowing light of the Christ! On pages 476 and 477 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has written: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

While it seems to be true that racial and national—in other words, hereditary—influences combine potently with the social, religious, and ethical, or environmental influences in determining human character, yet the influence of chief concern is the individual's own beliefs about himself and the world in which he lives. The prophet Ezekiel asks the question, "Son of man, hast thou seen what the ancients of the house of Israel do in the dark, every man in the chambers of his imagery?"

Christian Science enables each one to see that what is true and good in his character is born of God, and in this way one can erase the blemishes which are ungodlike. Consistent, humble, patient effort must be put into this spiritual labor in order to discern and eliminate false beliefs. Christian Science makes plain the foundation for the active building up of true, spiritual character. Christian Science brings to light man's true identity because this religion reveals God as All-in-all, as Life, Truth, and Love. One of the fruits of the study of this Science of Christianity is the appearing of that inner spiritual loveliness which accompanies Godlike thinking. One who is gaining a better understanding of God should earnestly strive to express humanly this practical divinity in every phase of his life.

On page 2 of "The People's Idea of God," Mrs. Eddy gives this clear statement on the subject of character: "Proportionately as the people's belief of God, in every age, has been dematerialized and unfinited has their Deity become good: no longer a personal tyrant or a molten image, but the divine Life, Truth, and Love,—Life without beginning or ending, Truth without a lapse or error, and Love universal, infinite, eternal. This more perfect idea, held constantly before the people's mind, must have a benign and elevating influence upon the character of nations as well as individuals."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian)

The Delights of Strumming

A straight flagged walk led up to the cool-looking old house, and my host, lingering in his progress at this rose-tree and that, forgot all about me at least twice, waking up and apologising humbly after each lapse. During these intervals I put two and two together, and identified him as the rector—a bachelor, eccentric, learned exceedingly, round whom the crust of legend was already beginning to form; to myself an object of special awe, in that he was alleged to have written a real book. . . .

We passed eventually through a dark hall into a room which struck me at once as the ideal I had dreamed but failed to find. None of your feminine fripperies here! None of your chair-backs and tidies! This man, it was seen, groaned under no aunts. Stout volumes in calf and vellum lined three sides; books sprawled or hunched themselves on chairs and tables; books diffused the pleasant odour of printer's ink and bindings. . . . And in one corner, book-piled like the rest of the furniture, stood a piano.

This I hailed with a squeal of delight. "Want to strum?" inquired my friend, as if it were the most natural wish in the world: his eyes were already straying towards another corner, where bits of writing-table peeped out from under a sort of Alpine system of book and foolscap.

"Oh, but may I?" I asked in doubt. "At home I'm not allowed to—only beastly exercises!"

"Well, you can strum here at all events," he replied; and murmuring absently, "Age, dic Latinum, barbite, carmen," he made his way, mechanically guided as it seemed, to the irresistible writing-table. A great book open on his knee, another propped up in front, a score or so disposed within easy reach, he read and jotted with an absorption almost passionate. I might have been in Boeotia, for any consciousness he had of me. So with a light heart I turned to and strummed.

Those who painfully and with bleeding feet have scaled the crags of mastery over musical instruments have yet their loss in this, that the wild joy of strumming has become a vanished sense. Their happiness comes from the concord and relative value of the notes they handle; the pure, absolute quality and nature of each note in itself are only appreciated by the strummer. For some notes have all the sea in them, and some are cathedral bells; others a woodland joyance and a smell of greenery; in some fauns dance to the merry reed, and even the grave centaurs peep out from their caves. Some bring moonlight, and some the deep crimson of a rose's heart; some are blue, some red, while others will tell of an army with silken standards and march music. And throughout all the sequence of suggestion, up above the little white men leap and peep, and strive against the imprisoning wires; and all the big rosewood box hums as if it were full of hiving bees.—From "The Golden Age," by KENNETH GRAHAME.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Indecisive Trend Followed by Most Of Market Leaders

Fluctuations Are Narrow and Stock Trading Is Rather Quiet

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Stocks displayed symptoms of spring-time lassitude today, and most of the leaders shuffled along in a trendless fashion.

A few specialties showed signs of life, but trading in the early hours lacked the luster of the last week's sessions. Both buyers and sellers seemed to be shy, although most of the latter failed to offer what might have been considered "bargains."

The market developed into a very quiet trading affair. Some activity occurred in specialties, particularly of the low-priced range, but easier tendencies among some of the old-line favorites gave the list an irregular appearance in the late trading.

American Telephone, Electric Auto-Lite and Goodyear were steady to firm, but losses of around a point were shown by United States Smelting, Case, du Pont and New York Central.

Silver Rumors

The continued advance of silver prices has been accompanied by numerous rumors of some imminent action by Washington in behalf of the metal. Gossip had it that the President might commandeer all the silver in the country. At the same time, the Treasury could begin a gradual marking up of its buying price the same as it did with gold.

Although the outlook for business and industry over the next several months apparently is bright, some market commentators were suggesting caution for the moment due to probable irregularities having to do with the so-called "consolidation" of recent gains and other technical factors.

Proponents of the advance were watching closely the plans of the Administration for a huge expansion of credit. Hopeful potentialities were seen in the new Foreign Trade Bank, designed to aid in financing dealings with Russia and South America, as well as the proposal for 12 regional "intermediate credit" banks which would make loans, not exceeding five years, direct to industry or in coöperation with private banking institutions.

Bonds in Demand

Interest on the buying side of corporate bonds continued fairly active today, despite the sharp advance in values over the last few weeks. The market was a bit hesitant at the opening, but on the steady behavior of stocks traders showed a willingness to pick up secondary and prime ratings at moderately higher levels.

Rail and utility loans were favored during the early trading. Some of the industrial classifications which pushed ahead rapidly last week were permitted to consolidate positions under a smaller volume of trading.

Modest advances were recorded during the forenoon trading in some loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, Pennsylvania, St. Louis-San Francisco, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, American & Foreign Power, Detroit Edison, Duquesne Light, North American Company, Shell Union, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and others.

Certain of the New York Central liens eased a little in spite of the announcement of arrangements for the borrowing of $20,000,000 of Government funds for use in connection with the road's 1934 maturities.

In most of the U. S. Government trading appeared virtually at a standstill, and price changes were inconsequential. Liberty 4th 4¼s sagged 4-32 of a point, and the rest of the list had a range of 1-32 down to 1-32 advance.

There was a small turnover in the foreign list with the price trend uneven. Losses of fractions to a point were shown in French 7s, German 5½s and Canada 4s. News of the passing of the Belgian King had little effect on the dollar bonds of the nation although they sagged fractionally. German 7s and Italy 7s were firm.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Easy; leaders sag in quiet trading.

Bonds: Irregular; high grade issues firm.

Curb: Easy; oils and specialties heavy.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; sterling advances.

Cotton: Lower; local and southern selling; lower cables.

Sugar: Lower; easier spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; moisture relieves drought.

Corn: Weak; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Strong to 25 higher, top yearlings $7.10.

Hogs: Steady to 10 lower than Friday, top $4.65.

Foreign

London—The tone of the Stock Exchange was cheerful today. Most business was transacted in industrials, gilt-edged securities and silver mining shares at improved prices. German and Austrian bonds weakened, while transatlantic issues were uncertain. The closing was steady.

Paris—With trading restricted owing to the closing of the Brussels market, prices on the Bourse continued uncertain with the tendency lower. International issues were irregular and the market closed heavy.

Berlin—Public buying stimulated business on the Boerse. Despite some profit-taking, the closing tendency was sustained.

Clark, Childs & Keech Expands

Effective today, Clark, Childs & Keech is occupying its enlarged offices on the ground floor at the Hotel Statler under the management of Edward A. Keller. In addition to the most modern brokerage facilities, the new offices contain two teleregister stock quotation boards. One of these is for the exclusive use of the firm's women clientele, an innovation in Boston brokerage offices.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 19	Last Feb. 17
42	35	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	42	42	42	
101	80	7	Abraham & S pf	70	103	101	103	101
11⅜	8⅝	..	Adams Express	1600	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	11
29⅝	16	1	Adams Mills	3500	29¼	28½	28½	29
11	7¾	..	Addressograph	200	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10¼
7¾	3¼	..	Advance Rumely	500	7	6½	6⅝	6¾
9¾	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	8⅞	8¼	8⅝	8¾
106¼	95½	37	Air Reduction	200	101¼	102	102	103¼
3¼	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	100	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
22⅞	20¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	18500	22¾	22	22½	23¼
5¾	3¼	..	Alleghany Corp	2800	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4⅜
14⅝	5¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	500	13⅝	13	13	13¼
13½	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	200	12¼	11	11	12
160¾	144	8	Allied Chem	4700	160¼	156	158	160
126	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	200	124¾	124¾	124¾	
23⅜	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	2700	21⅞	21	21	21½
20⅝	13¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	17½	17¼	17¼	17
50⅝	41⅞	2	Amerada	3500	49⅜	49½	49½	50
36	34⅜	..	Am Ag Ch Del	3500	34⅝	33	33¼	34½
23	14½	..	Am Bank Note	600	32	20¾	30⅝	31¾
46½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	45½	45¾	45½	
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	1700	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛
64	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	100	57½	57½	57½	59
38	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	36	36	36	35¾
107¾	94½	4	Am Can	3700	106	104½	104¾	107
33⅞	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	1600	32½	31	31	32
56¾	38¼	..	Am Car & F pf	200	54	53	53	54¾
30	20½	..	Am Chain pf	100	30	30	30	
8⅞	5½	..	Am Com Alcohol	1200	49½	47¾	47¾	49
5	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	2100	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
13¾	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	2400	12¾	11¼	11¾	11⅝
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	26½	26	26	26½
25	12	..	Am & For Pw 6	200	20¼	20	20	
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	15	14½	14½	
23½	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	4700	22¼	21¾	21¾	
10	6½	..	Am Hide & L	100	9½	9½	9½	9¾
11	6½	..	Am Ice	400	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
1⅜	¾	..	Am International	2500	10¼	10	10	10¼
6¾	4	..	Am La France	600	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
38¾	20¼	..	Am La Pr pf	70	6¾	6¾	6¾	
71	50	..	Am Locomotive	2200	37⅞	37½	37½	38
9¾	3¼	..	Am Loco pf	2000	68½	68½	68½	70
27⅝	18	..	Am Mach & Met	400	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝
91	79½	..	Am Metal	6200	27¼	25½	26	26¾
12¼	5⅝	..	Am Meter 6%		83	83	83	
29½	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	6400	11	10½	10¼	11¼
17⅝	13¼	..	Am Radiator	1100	23¼	22½	22	
28	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	9800	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	
6	3¼	..	Am Seating	20400	28¼	26⅝	27	27¾
30	19¼	..	Am Ship & Com	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
51½	41¾	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
106⅛	100	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2000	35	35	35	
82	71¼	..	Am Smelt & R pf	31400	49⅞	48¾	48¾	49½
26½	19¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	107½	107½	107½	106½
61	46¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	83¾	82½	82½	
125¼	103¾	2	Am Sugar	1800	28½	24½	24⅝	25¼
10⅜	4⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	580	57¾	56	56	57¾
20	7¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	6200	123	122	122	122½
27⅝	16¾	..	Am Type F pf	1400	9	10¾	9	
17⅛	14⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	520	23	17½	17½	17
83¾	61⅝	1.25	Am Woolen	3600	23¾	22½	22⅞	23⅜
3¼	1¼	..	Am Woolen pf	700	16¾	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
14⅞	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap ct	800	79	78	78	79½
9	5⅜	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3¾
17⅜	13½	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1400	84	7⅞	11	11
24¾	18	.60	Anaconda Cop	17400	17⅛	16½	16⅝	17
7¼	5	..	Anchor Cap	500	21¾	21½	21¾	21½
8¾	4¼	..	A P W Paper	100	4	4	4	6
3⅜	2⅛	..	Armour Ill A	52800	8¾	6¾	6½	6⅝
64⅛	55	..	Armour Ill B	14600	3¾	3¼	3¼	3⅜
8⅜	3⅝	..	Armour Ill pf	21200	63½	61¾	61¾	63¼
7½	4¼	..	Arnold Constable	5200	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
3½	1	..	Arlloom Corp	160	7½	7½	7½	7¾
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Apparel Ind	500	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
60	50	..	Asso Dry Goods	1500	18¼	17¾	17¾	17⅞
73¾	54	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	60	60	60	60
85½	70½	3.30	Atchison T&SF	2300	71¾	70	70	70¼
53½	34	..	Atchison pf	400	84⅝	83⅝	83⅝	85
35⅝	28¼	1	Atl Coast Line	800	52⅝	51	51	52½
46	38¼	.50b	Atl Refining	5800	34⅞	33½	33⅝	34½
95	83	6	Atlas Powder	300	45½	45½	45½	46
57	47¾	2	Atlas Power pf	110	98	97½	98	95
13¾	7	..	Auburn Auto	6500	56¼	54½	54⅝	55¼
10¾	7½	..	Austin Nichols	6400	13⅜	12½	13⅜	12⅞
			Aviation Corp Del	11700	6¼	6½	6⅝	6¾

—B—

16	14	..	Baldwin Loco	5900	14¾	14	14½	14¾
54½	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	48	48	48	
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	5400	34	33⅜	33½	33¾
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	600	36	35¼	35½	35
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	400	44¼	44	44	44
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	1310	5⅝	5	5⅛	5⅜
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	3900	9¾	9¼	9¼	9⅝
18	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	200	18	18	18⅜	16
91	79	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	80	80	80	80
107	95½	5.86	Belding Hem	4400	13¼	12¾	12¾	13
14½	12½	1½	Belg Nat Rys ppf	300	105⅛	105	105⅛	106⅛
23½	16⅛	..	Beneficial Loan	300	13⅜	13	13	13¼
33⅜	26⅛	.25b	Bendix Aviation	4500	21	21	21	21½
49¼	34¾	..	Best & Co	1600	33⅜	33⅛	32½	33⅜
82	65¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	6.14800	49¼	47¾	47⅝	49½
40	27	1b	Beth Steel pf	2100	82	80½	80½	81½
16¼	10⅝	..	Bigelow Sanford	50	37	37	37	37½
36	19⅝	..	Blaw Knox	1400	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅞
98	88	7	Bloomingdale	50	24½	24	24½	
54	50	..	Bloomingdale pf	10	94	94	94	
68¾	55	2	Blumenthal pf	1200	56¼	55	56¼	
27½	19⅝	1.60	Bohn Alum & Br	1800	64	62½	62½	62½
28⅝	20¾	.25	Borden	2900	24⅞	24½	24½	24¾
14½	18½	..	Borg Warner	1500	27½	26⅝	27	27¼
3	1	..	Boston & Maine	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	
18⅛	12	.25b	Botany Mills A pf	100	2	2	2	
20½	15	1	Briggs Mfg	9500	17¾	16⅝	16¾	17⅜
36¼	31½	..	Briggs & Strat	100	30	30	30	29½
8⅜	4⅞	..	Brooklyn Man T	500	33½	32½	32¾	33½
80½	61	5	Brooklyn Queens	100	7½	7½	7½	
10⅜	7	..	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	75⅜	74⅛	75	78
9⅜	6⅝	..	Brunswick Balke	300	9	9	9	
14¼	10	..	Bucyrus Erie	700	8½	8¾	8¾	8¾
7⅝	5¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	13⅜	12½	13⅛	13¼
36	25	..	Budd Mfg	2000	7	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
5⅜	3⅜	..	Budd Mfg pf	300	34	31	33¾	31¾
15½	7¾	..	Budd Wheel	2100	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
2¼	1	..	Bullard	3100	15½	14¾	14¾	15
14	4	..	Burns Bros A cts	200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
19¾	15	.40	Burns Bros pf	20	11	11	11	
3⅞	2½	..	Burroughs Add	1500	17⅞	17½	17½	18
12½	5⅛	..	Bush Terminal	200	3	3	3	
3	2	..	Bush T Bldgs of cts	30	12½	12	12	
2½	1½	..	Butte Cop2½ Zinc	400	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
32¾	21⅞	..	Butte & Superior	300	2	2	2	
			Byers	6800	32⅝	31½	31½	32½

—C—

27¼	18¾	..	Calif Packing	300	26½	26	26	
1⅜	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	800	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14¾	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C		14½	13½	13½	14
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	2200	6	5¾	5¾	6
17½	12¾	1	Canada Dry	700	25⅝	25¾	25⅝	26
33	28½	..	Canadian Pacific	8500	17	16½	16¾	17
86¾	65½	11	Cannon Mills	1200	33	31½	32¾	31¾
32⅝	23½	.80	Case Thresh	1100	80½	79¼	79¼	81¾
2⅝	1¼	..	Caterpillar Trac	1800	32½	31	31	31⅜
44⅞	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10	3¼	..	Celotex Co	8500	43¼	41½	41⅝	42⅛
32½	28	1½	Celotex Co pf	100	9	8½	8½	8¾
92	70	..	Central Aguirre	500	38½	28¾	28¼	
12⅜	7¾	..	Central RR of NJ	200	80	80	80	
40¾	32⅝	..	Century Ribbon	200	12¾	11⅞	11⅞	12
7⅛	3¼	..	Cerro de Pasco	8600	39	37½	37⅝	38⅜
46	34	2½	Certain-Teed	500	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
48⅝	39½	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	300	43¼	42¾	42⅝	43¾
7	2⅝	..	Ches & Ohio	8900	48⅞	45¾	45¾	46⅝
8	7⅛	..	Chi & E Ill pf	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
5½	2⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	700	7½	6¾	6¾	6¾
11½	6¼	..	Chi & Gt West	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
8½	4¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	2200	11⅞	10⅝	11	10⅝
13¼	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P	1900	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝
15	6⅝	..	Chi Mil & P2pf	7200	12⅜	11⅝	11⅝	12¼
28	13¼	..	Chi & N western	8700	14⅜	13⅝	14¼	13⅝
6¼	5	..	Chi & N west pf	1200	27½	27	27	27
9½	6¼	..	ChiStP Min 6%	200	6¼	5	6¼	
22½	16½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1500	11¾	9	9	9¾
11¾	5	..	Chi Pneu T pf	600	21	20	20	
6¼	2¾	..	Chi StP Min sopf	20	10	9¾	10	
8	3½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	600	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝
9¾	4⅜	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	7¾	7½	7¾	
30⅝	19¼	.50b	Chi RI&P cv pf	200	9¾	9½	9¾	9¾
11⅜	6	..	Chickasha Cot O	1400	30	29¾	29¾	29⅝
60	49⅞	1	Childs Company	4800	11¾	10⅝	10⅝	11
24⅜	17½	2	Chrysler	42800	58⅝	57¾	58¼	59
78¾	67	6½	City Ice & Fuel	200	22¾	22¼	22¼	
7	¾	..	City Ice & Fu pf	20	7¾	7¾	7¾	
2½	¾	..	City Stores vtc	600	1	¾	¾	¾
5⅝	3¾	..	City Stores	1400	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	1¾
5	3	..	City Stores A	400	5½	5	5	
14	8¾	.20b	City Stores A vtc	500	5	4¾	5	
109	95¼	7	Clark Equipment	50	13½	13½	13½	
18½	9⅝	..	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	109	109	109	
28½	18	..	Coca-Cola-Palm-P	8500	16	15¼	15¾	15⅞
92	79	7	Collins & Aikman	2900	28½	27¼	27⅝	28
8¾	3¾	..	Collins & A pf	30	92	92	92	
30	10½	..	Colo F & I pf	1200	8½	8½	8½	8½
40⅝	27	..	Colo & Southern	40	29½	29½	29½	29½
19¼	11⅛	.50b	Columbia Gas	8900	17½	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛
75½	52	6	Columbia G pf A	200	75½	75	75	75¾
66½	41	5	Columbia G pf B	100	23	23	23	
27¼	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	100	63	63	63	
71	58	2	Columbian Carb	1000	71	25¼	25½	25½
28⅛	18⅝	..	Comm Credit	2500	28¼	27¾	27¾	27⅞
37	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	190	27	26½	27	26⅝
97	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	40	96¼	96¼	96¼	
44	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	44	44	44	
38	34	3	Comm Cr 8% pf B	10	38	38	38	38
52⅜	38¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	4900	52¾	52	52	27½
101½	91	6	Comm Inv Tr cb pf	400	101	101	101	101
36⅜	28¼	.60	Comm Solvents	16600	30½	28¾	29¼	29⅝
44⅞	21⅝	..	Comwlth & So	14800	3½	3	3	3
31¼	23	1.30	Comwlth & S 6pf	590	42¾	40¼	40¼	42
5¾	2¼	..	Congoleum Nairn	3200	30¾	29¾	29¾	31
17½	10⅝	.50b	Consol Film Ind	200	5½	5½	5½	
47⅛	38¾	3	Consol Film 1 pf	2300	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
92½	82	..	Consol Gas	11800	43½	41	41¾	42¾
4⅜	2¼	..	Consol Gas pf	400	69¾	69	69	
14½	9¾	.25b	Consol Laundries	600	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
6¾	2½	..	Consol Oil	15800	14½	13½	13⅝	14
9⅛	7	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	6½	6	6	
9¾	6½	..	Consol Textile	14800	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4	2⅝	..	Container A	1200	9¾	8½	8¾	9
14⅜	7	..	Container B	5800	4½	4	4	4¼
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking A	1900	14	13	13⅝	13¾
81½	75	2½	Cont Baking B	1000	2¼	2	2	
11⅜	7½	..	Cont Can	1200	80⅞	79½	79½	80⅞
34½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Can pf	200	10⅞	10½	10½	
2¼	1⅜	..	Cont Insurance	400	33	32⅝	32⅝	33
20¾	16⅜	..	Cont Motors	4200	2¼	1⅞	2	2
84½	72¼	3	Cont Oil	28500	20⅝	19¾	19⅞	20¾
141	135	7	Corn Products	200	76	75½	75½	76
9⅞	3¾	..	Corn Prod pf	30	141	141	141	
35	28	3	Coty	10	8	7¾	7¾	8
14½	8	..	Cream of Wheat	500	32½	31	33	33¼
38¼	29¼	..	Crosley Radio	200	12⅝	33	33	
46	31½	2.70	Crown Cork & S	200	33¼	32	32	
6¼	3¾	..	Crown Cork pf	100	30½	30½	32	
38¾	21⅝	..	Crown Zellerbach	800	4¾	4¾	5	40
6¼	3	..	Crucible Steel	7600	38⅝	35¾	35¾	
41⅝	31¾	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	86½	86½	86	37
47⅝	30½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1000	8½	8½	8½	69½
50¾	30½	2½	Cuban Am S pf	30	43¼	43¼	43¼	8½
21¾	13½	..	Cudahy Packing	100	80½	20¾	20¾	20¾
62¾	43½	..	Curtis Publishing	1600	21¼	20½	20½	63
4¾	2½	..	Curtis Pub pf	100	80½	80½	80½	
10¾	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	4500	4¼	4	4	4
21	11	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3200	10	9¼	9¾	9¾
			Cutler Hammer	700	21	20¼	20¼	20½

—D—

8¼	6	.20b	Davega 8%	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
15½	11¼	.30	Deere & Co pf	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	
24⅛	24½	..	Deere & Co	1200	14¾	14¾	14¾	
72½	53	..	Del & Hudson	3900	33¾	33	33	33¾
33⅜	22¼	..	Del Lack & W	300	70	69¾	68½	70
11⅜	8¾	..	Denver R G pf	8500	32¾	31¼	31¼	31½
80½	63½	4	Detroit Edison	200	107¾	104½	104½	106¾
40⅛	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	400	56	55	55¾	55

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 19	Last Feb. 17
100	99	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	100	100	100	99
38½	25¾	1	Diamond Match	200	28½	28	28	28½
21⅝	23	1½	Diamond M pf	600	28¾	28¾	28¾	
37	33	1	Dome Mines	600	33¾	33¾	33¾	
23¼	18	1.20	Dominion Stores	1200	23¾	23¾	23	23¾
26½	14¼	.70	Douglas A	400	30¾	30¾	30	
103⅝	90⅜	3	du Pont de Nem	2400	25	23⅞	24	23½
119⅜	118	6	du Pont deb	6700	103⅛	103⅛	101¼	102⅝
23	16¼	1	Duplan Silk	900	119⅜	119⅜	118⅜	118½
97	90	6	Duquesne Lt pf	40	97	97	97	

—E—

12¾	8⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	5400	12¾	10⅝	11⅜	12¼
93¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	200	92¼	93	92	93⅜
22⅜	13¼	.25e	Eaton Mfg	2900	22	21½	21½	21⅝
13⅜	11⅝	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3800	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
29¾	18¾	..	Elec Auto-L pf	110	95	94½	95	
95	80	7	Elec Bond	3100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Bond pf	100	4½	4½	4½	
6¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
9¾	4¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1900	8½	8	8	
20¼	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	400	17½	17	17	8½
4¾	1⅝	..	Elec PwAL 6% pf	300	16⅜	15⅜	15⅝	
82	44	2	Elec Stor Battery	200	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¾
1¼	⅞	..	Elk Horn Coal	800	1½	1½	1¼	1¾
8¾	1¼	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
62	31⅜	3	Engineers Pub S	200	7	6¾	6¾	
23½	11⅜	..	Endicott Johnson	400	61⅜	60	60	63
24½	11	..	Engineers P S 8pf	400	19¼	19	19	
10⅜	8½	1	Engineers PS ww	300	22	21	21	21¾
24⅞	13⅜	..	Equitable Off Big	200	30½	28	28	28¼
27⅜	16	..	Erie RR	1900	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	34¾
22	12	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	39¾	38¾	38¾	39¾
14½	7⅞	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	32	32	32	
21⅝	9	..	Eureka Vacuum	8300	14¼	13½	13¾	13⅝
			Evans Products		21⅝	20½	21	

—F—

18	7	..	Fairbanks pf et	50	8	7	7	7
21	8	..	Fairbanks Morse	3100	18	17	17	18
100	80	..	Fairbanks M pf	180	61	55½	57	60
8¾

Financial: News and Comment

Roosevelt Favors Enforced Control Of Cotton Output

Indorses Bankhead Plan to Limit 1934 Crop to 9,500,000 Bales

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—The principle of compulsory control of cotton production has been indorsed by President Roosevelt in letters to the chairmen of the House and Senate Agricultural Committees.

Removing all doubt about his stand, Mr. Roosevelt approved the aim of the pending Bankhead bills to limit cotton marketed from the 1934 crop to 9,500,000 bales through taxation.

Touching on another phase of the agricultural problem, Chairman Smith (D.) South Carolina of the Senate Agriculture Committee advocated postponement of government supervision of trading on commodity exchanges until they have had a chance to work out a system of self-control and until crop surpluses have been reduced.

He told reporters grain exchange officials would be summoned to Washington soon in an effort to evolve methods of eliminating "undesirable practices."

The Farm Administration already has announced the success of its voluntary control cotton plan intended to reduce cotton acreage planted this spring to around 25,000,000. In return, the farmers who signed contracts are to receive benefit payments.

Senator Bankhead (D.-Ala.) and Representative Bankhead (D.-Ala.), however, have contended that noncoöperation in the voluntary program and "chiseling" through increased use of fertilizer and other means would defeat the voluntary plan's primary purpose of making a sizable dent in the huge cotton surplus.

Mr. Roosevelt agrees with them. Furthermore in his letter he apparently rejected the suggestion of Secretary Wallace, that the Bankhead bill be labeled an emergency measure.

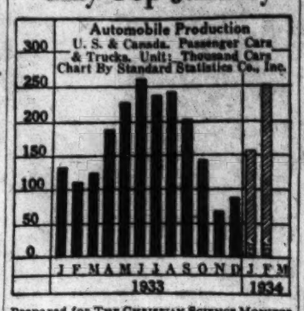
The Secretary of Agriculture approved the Bankhead bill only after a questionnaire had shown that over 90 per cent of Southern farmers who answered felt some form of control beyond the voluntary reduction was essential.

That approval, however, was lukewarm and Mr. Wallace made it clear he was afraid the waters of compulsion were very chilly and very deep.

The central features of the Bankhead bill in its latest form are: Limitation of the baleage marketed in the 1934-35 cotton year (from Aug. 1, 1934, to July 31, 1935) to 9,500,000 bales through a tax of 75 per cent of its value on all cotton marketed above that figure.

Each state will be allotted the number of bales that it may market. These quotas will be figured on the basis of the State's production during the last five years. Then allotments will be made to each county and each farmer on the basis of previous production.

February Car Output May Top January's



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE large volume automobile manufacturers have overcome previous construction problems during the past fortnight, and February production is expected to be about 100,000 units higher than in the preceding month.

A total of between 250,000 and 275,000 cars and trucks is the present indication for February.

This would mean an increase of around 135 per cent over last year's corresponding showing and would be well ahead of the February, 1931, total when some 230,000 units were built.

Wholesale Prices Rise for Seventh Consecutive Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Wholesale commodity prices advanced for the seventh consecutive week for the period ended Feb. 10. This rise was due largely to the continued advance in market prices of farm products and food products. The increase placed the index number at 73.3 per cent of the 1926 average compared with 72.8 per cent for the week ended Feb. 3, showing a gain of one-half of 1 per cent in the general level, according to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The present wholesale price level is 2.2 per cent over the high point reached during last year when the index stood at 71.7 for the week ended Nov. 18 and the rise since the first week of January is 3.5 per cent. Prices are nearly 22 per cent above the corresponding week of a year ago, when the general index stood at 60.2. As compared with the low point of the year 1933 (week ended March 4) when the index was 59.6, the current index is up by 23 per cent and places the general average 23 per cent under the average for the year 1929, when the index number registered 95.3.

	Feb. 10 1934	Feb. 3 1934	Feb. 11 1933	Mar. 4 1933
All commodities	73.3	73.8	60.2	59.6
Farm products	61.4	60.5	41.2	40.6
Foods	66.8	65.7	54.4	53.4
Hides and leather products	90.5	90.5	68.1	67.6
Fuel and ltg mtls	73.9	73.9	64.7	64.4
Metals & metal pr	85.0	85.1	77.9	77.4
Building mats.	86.3	86.4	69.6	70.1
Chem and drugs	75.1	75.0	71.4	71.3
Housefsh goods	81.9	81.8	72.7	73.7
Miscellaneous	68.8	68.4	60.6	59.6
All cmdts and other than farm products and foods	78.7	78.7	66.6	66.2

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Steel Industry Moving Forward At a Rapid Pace

Operating Now at 45 P. C. Capacity—Motor Demand Strong—Prices Up

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 — At the present time the average rate of steel operations for the industry as a whole is 45 per cent of capacity with further increases on the way.

The Youngstown district, which was operating at 44 per cent of capacity last week, is scheduled to work at 53 per cent of capacity this week. Practically all other producing districts are stepping up their pace. The fastest improvement continues to reside in the lighter forms of steel. Makers of tin plate are now at 70 per cent of capacity, or double the pace of three weeks ago. Makers of strips and sheets are working at 60 per cent.

Heavy Steel in Demand

Heavy steel demand is improving rapidly also. The Pennsylvania Railroad last week ordered 72,000 tons of steel for the construction of freight cars. Awards of fabricated structural steel, another form of heavy steel, were 35,000 tons during the week, this including 15,000 tons bought by the Pennsylvania for electrification.

The demand for automobile steel is heavy. It is predicted that automobile production in February will have been over 250,000 units, as compared with 155,000 cars and trucks in January. Automobile makers are considerably concerned over future supplies of steel. They are buying further ahead than usual, and in some cases have representatives stationed at the steel plants to see that they receive their share of steel on shipment.

Many cannot realize why there should be danger of a shortage of steel when average operations are only around 45 per cent of capacity. The answer is that demand for steel has not been well diversified. The rush of demand has been centered in the lighter forms of steel.

Price trends in the industry are still upward. Heavy melting steel scrap is somewhat higher in the Pittsburgh district, the range of prices being $14 to $14.50 a ton, the higher price having been realized on railroad scrap steel, which invariably commands a higher figure than average steel scrap.

There is talk of advances of $2 to $3 a ton in certain forms of semi-finished steel.

Railroads Not Buying

Purchasing of steel rails continues disappointing. The price of $36.37½ a ton for rails which was agreed upon last fall between the President and steel mills supposedly expires on March 1. Not more than half of the 1,000,000 tons of rails and track accessories which had been promised by the Administration has been bought.

Demand for tin plate is excited. A tin-can maker recently ordered 3,000,000 boxes of tin plate, 100 pounds a box. Export sales are at the rate of 20,000 tons monthly. American tin-can makers who have used imported tin plate report that it is unsatisfactory.

The American tin-can makers are entering the market about six weeks in advance of their usual buying period. They wish to be assured of their supply. Though the average rate of tin plate operations is 70 per cent some mills are engaged at full capacity.

Silver Prices Have Substantial Advance

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Bar silver advanced ⅛ cent an ounce to 46¾ cents today, only ⅛ of a cent away from the high of 46⅞ cents, established in January, 1930.

The silver futures market also continued strong, active months advancing ⅜ to around ½ cent an ounce in heavy trading. The advance was accompanied by renewed rumors that the Administration had plans in mind for additional legislation dealing with the white metal.

Latin-American Countries Now Definitely on Ascending Path

Argentina Leads With Big Export Gain—Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru, Colombia and Cuba All Show Brighter Outlook—Treaties May Benefit Others

By the United Press

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 19—Led by Argentina with an increase in value of exports of 46.9 per cent in January this year as compared with the same month in 1933, Latin American countries apparently are definitely on the upward path to economic normality.

Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru, Colombia and Cuba have all experienced either actually increased foreign trade or have treaties in prospect or already signed that will benefit them economically.

The Latin American republics, all relying heavily upon the sale abroad of their natural resources, were severely hit by the world-wide economic slump. Chile achieved the doubtful distinction, according to League of Nations' figure, of having suffered more than any other country in the New World from economic setbacks. Yet, Chile finished 1933 with a budget surplus of 2,000,000 pesos ($200,000).

Argentina Shows Gains

Argentina's January, 1934, exports totaled 150,696,000 pesos ($50,000,000) in value, compared with 102,584,000 pesos for January, 1933. In volume, exports totaled 1,567,000 tons compared with 1,296,000 tons, an increase of 20.9 per cent. The increase was due principally to the improvement in wool and hide markets in Europe, although less marked gains in exportation of wheat, corn and linseed were experienced.

Corn or maize exports for January, 1934, increased 84.7 per cent from January, 1933, from 339,000 tons last year to 626,000 tons last month. Wool exports increased 22.2 per cent or 4000 tons in quantity but 199.5 per cent in price value. Meat exports rose slightly, but butter decreased disastrously.

The Argentine Government is now seeking a market for wheat and cattle on the Canary Islands. A commercial treaty, signed recently with the Netherlands, is expected to increase Argentina's agricultural exports somewhat. Grape growers report an expanding market for their product in the United States.

Brazil's coffee growers are enjoying higher prices on the New York market. The silk industry is rapidly expanding with a corresponding decline in the importation of silk cloth. Fordlandia, Henry Ford's immense concession in Northern Brazil, is nearing readiness for the actual production of rubber.

In Chile, the Government is actively pushing negotiations for trade agreements designed to increase her exports of nitrates and wheat. A commercial treaty with Colombia is being drafted and another agreement with Peru is expected to furnish Chile a sizable outlet for her surplus wheat crop. The recent reorganization of the nitrate producing and marketing set-up, following failure of the $350,000,000 National Nitrate (Cosach) combine, is expected to take up some of the slack in unemployment with a consequent increase in governmental revenues. Part of these revenues are to be set aside for resumption of service payments on Chile's foreign bonds, mostly in the hands of American investors.

Gold Boom in Mexico

Under the careful guidance of President Oscar R. Benavides, the Peruvian Republic is also slowly emerging from the depression. Plans are being considered by his government for the division of land among farmers and the extension of irrigation projects. Jorge Chamot, superintendent of Peruvian Customs, is en route to the United States reportedly to study American tariffs, a commercial treaty and Peru's external debt, which has been in default for several years. The Government has employed agricultural experts to study the possibility of raising wheat in this country in order to eliminate the purchase of $3,000,000 of that grain abroad each year.

Mexico is experiencing a mild boom in gold and silver production. All Mexican exports increased 20 per cent in 1933 as compared with 1932. President-Elect Lazaro Cardenas contemplates a sweeping social experiment involving the breaking up of vast landed estates and the return of land to the peasants. His program also calls for extensive irrigation projects and the development of a merchant marine.

Both Colombia and Ecuador report better trade conditions. Colombia's new commercial treaties with the United States and Venezuela are expected to result in increased exports. The Government of Ecuador is negotiating a trade treaty with Chile.

Cuba, long rent by internal disorder, is confident that trade relations with the United States once more will be placed on a sound basis as the result of President Roosevelt's interest in island affairs. A new trade treaty is considered a certainty. President Roosevelt's proposal to Congress that Cuba be allotted a quota of 1,944,000 short tons of sugar has heartened sugar planters in the island republic.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

While the stock exchange prepared its case and lined up its supporters last week for the fight over the Fletcher-Rayburn Bill to regulate the exchanges, speculative opinion is convinced that the bill will be greatly modified before it is enacted. Many of its provisions seem so destructive that even political vengeance may have to be mitigated. In the opinion of the Street, the more carefully the bill is read, the worse it sounds. The provision stopping brokers from acting as dealers would break up the odd-lot business. The margin requirements would prevent many arbitrage operations. The legal margin requirements would sterilize existing margins in a break, and multiply margin calls, bringing the market down so much the more precipitately, just as the legal reserve requirements for banks make bank reserves useless in an emergency. The requirements for reporting by corporations would cause many corporations to withdraw their shares from listing, and if strictly interpreted, would give the Federal Trade Commission tremendous power over private industrial corporations. Trading in "unlisted" securities on the Curb would be illegal, and unlisted securities would lose all margin value in brokerage accounts.

But for these very reasons it is believed that the bill will be substantially modified. This feeling was substantially reinforced on Wednesday afternoon when the radio talk of Samuel Untermyer, the Ferdinand Pecora of before the war, labeled the Exchange Regulation Bill as good in intent but unworkable in present form. The appearance of the text of Mr. Untermyer's speech, on the broad tape, was the signal for the week's smartest run-up in share prices just before the close on Wednesday.

The Deposit Guarantee

The big New York banks, who with their customers would be just as crippled in their extension of credit as the brokers, are withholding any expression of opposition to the bill on account of being adversely affected by the usual post-depression anti-banking sentiment. At present these banks are elated over the decision of the Administration to postpone the inauguration of the permanent deposit guarantee system for another year.

The Street sees some irony in the fact that the exchange regulation act would step into the field of banking and force banks to cut down their loans on securities at the very time that the Government is trying to make them increase their commercial loans. An increasing amount of commercial loans have come to be made on security collateral since the war, and so the effect of the Fletcher-Rayburn bill, as now written, would be to force a curtailment of commercial loans at the very time when the Government is trying to encourage them.

The financial district is watching with curiosity the next step to be taken by the Administration following the recent speech of the RFC's head to New York state bankers, in which Mr. Jones in effect promised or threatened that if the bankers do not loosen up on credit the Government will step in and make the loans the banks are refusing. The figures plainly show that commercial credit is not being extended in as large volume as a year ago. It is admitted that bankers are perhaps being overcautious, as they were overoptimistic in good times. But no one in the financial district sees that any good credit risks are being overlooked. The curiosity is where the Government will find these good risks to lend to. Expansion in commercial credit usually lags considerably behind improvement in business. The same skepticism is felt about this plan as about the hope which began way back under Republicanism that if banks' "excess reserves" were increased enough "the banks would have to lend."

The Street swarms with rumors on silver. When the President gave American silver miners their Christmas present of 64½c the opinion was pretty widespread that this was an end of political help for silver. In the last 10 days, however, silver has turned strong and the silver shares have been making new highs.

The Silver Agitation

The general guess is that the silver held speculatively in New York will be commandeered by the Government under the same wartime powers as was gold. Payment is expected at about the present price. Then the Administration is expected to follow its policy of giving foreign holders a higher price than domestic owners. Rumors have been rife that the new silver program was to surprise the country over this week-end or today, but the Street is skeptical of these rumors because of the President's fondness for really, truly surprising everybody. A great many well-financed guesses will be wrong if the continued political strength of the silver people doesn't anticipate some White House move. The silver agitation of the eighteen-seventies, though it failed to get resumption of free coinage of silver dollars, managed to get substantial help for silver for 20 years before Bryanism was decisively defeated.

With the default of major currency systems on gold promises likely to be made complete in a few weeks by France, and with the probability that the gold standard will never again be reinstated except in the meaningless "based on gold" sense, help for silver may continue for a generation without jeopardizing any gold standard. If it takes the form of limited purchases, it will merely amount to a subsidy to silver mines and Indian rajahs, with silver piling up meaninglessly along with gold in the vaults of the country's largest debtor.

To the Street it seems probable that the Administration is balanced temporarily between, on the one hand, its desire not to disturb the recent very favorable action of the bond market by further "tampering with the currency" and, on the other hand, the persistent political pressure from silver interests.

Many Economists Assail Roosevelt Monetary Policy

Survey Shows Belief Dangerous Inflation Is Inevitable Result

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—A majority of 845 economists was pictured yesterday by a committee of their colleagues as arrayed against President Roosevelt's monetary policy, with only "a narrow minority" voicing support.

The report was based on responses in a survey of the 2560 members of the American Economic Association who live in the United States.

The study, made public by the independent journal of Columbia University, was undertaken by the economists' national committee on monetary policy, headed by Prof. Ray B. Westerfield of Yale.

The responses represented, in the committee's opinion, the views of those authorities, "who are most alive to the question, who have been thinking most, and who have the most decided views on the question."

Majority View Weighty

"It is too much to expect unanimous opinion from economists on the money question," said Westfield. "This want of unanimity is, however, no warrant for the careless discard of the majority opinion, unless, perchance, it can be conclusively determined that the minority includes the bravest, the most experienced in monetary affairs, the most inspired and far-seeing, the most informed and ethical and socially minded.

"That the President's monetary advisers constitute such a hierarchy of mind and heart is open to serious question. But that the Administration's monetary policy is advocated and supported by only a narrow minority of the economists, in all major phases and in almost every minor phase, is amply demonstrated by the responses to our committee's questionnaire."

Dr. W. I. King of New York University, included in Prof. Irving Fisher's recent list of economists who know the "real meaning of money," analyzed the answers.

Against Silver Expansion

Professor Westerfield's summary showed the majority of the economists believe:

That the present trend in the United States is toward dangerous inflation of money and credit.

That no further "tinkering" should be done with the dollar.

That the Administration's gold-buying policy should be condemned.

That the use of silver should not be increased.

That efforts toward reflation of the price level should be discontinued.

That steps should be taken toward a return to the gold standard. (Most of the responses came before enactment of the Gold Reserve Act of Jan. 30.)

The report is signed by an executive committee including: Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton, honorary chairman; Professor Westerfield; Neil Carothers, Lehigh University; Prof. J. Franklin Ebersole, Harvard; Prof. Ernst Minor Patterson, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Harold L. Reed, Cornell; Oliver M. W. Sprague, Harvard.

American Dollar Down at $5.13¼ To British Pound

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP) — The United States dollar slipped today to $5.14¾ to the pound, the lowest since mid-December, recovered fractionally, and closed at $5.13¼ with a net loss of 4 cents from Saturday.

A flow of offerings connected with gold continued while revived rumors that the United States intends devaluation caused short selling which limited commercial demand did not affect until late dealings at which time buying helped the recovery.

The British pound was the bright spot of the day, strengthening against all gold currencies which were weak.

The French franc closed at 78.82 to the pound as compared with Saturday's quotation of 77.96.

PARIS, Feb. 19 (AP)—The United States dollar closed on the foreign exchange market today at 15.36 francs (6.51 cents to the franc), 2 centimes up from Saturday.

It opened at 15.32 francs (6.45 cents to the franc), as compared with Saturday's close of 15.34 francs (6.51 cents).

BERLIN, Feb. 19 (AP)—The United States dollar sold at 2.53 mbarks (39.50 cents to the mark) today as compared with 2.525 marks (39.60 cents to the mark) on Saturday.

Chicago Economic Situation Better

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 19—Steady business for Chicago retailers and wholesalers, a slight stiffening of industrial employment and ambitious hopes, following the passage of enabling legislation for A Century of Progress, are reported by trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce in their analysis of current Chicago economic conditions.

State Street as a unit was well satisfied with the last week. All department stores announced volume far in excess of the like period a year ago. A bracing in the price of men's and women's ready to wear, millinery and shoes is having its beneficial effects.

In the wholesale field, seasonal commitments are still above normal, with collections parelleling sales in upturn. Certain western rural communities are showing slight letdowns in demands.

Public utilities have been affected adversely by the mild weather. On the other hand, mail order houses and factories are making modest additions to their working forces.

Uncle Sam Rents About 16,000,000 Acres in Land of Old King Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 19—The biggest farm tenant in the cotton belt for 1934 will be the Federal Government. With the acreage "sign-up" campaign a success Uncle Sam has rented around 16,000,000 acres, designed to reduce the cotton output this year by 40 per cent.

While Uncle Sam has legally rented the land, he is more generous than the usual tenant in that he will permit the landlord to continue using the land for pasturage or for the growth of food and feed crops, provided a surplus for sale is not produced.

Many farmers see in the crop adjustment plan the opportunity of a lifetime to use a large portion of their land for soil-improvement crops, erosion-preventing crops and pasture and meadow crops as a first step in a more balanced agriculture. Much of the lands in cotton have been for a long time getting poorer and poorer each year as a result of clean cultivation, and the demands made by the cotton stalk on the fertility of the soil. But until the government plan came along many farmers were unable, for financial reasons, to divert a portion of their lands from the main program of cotton production.

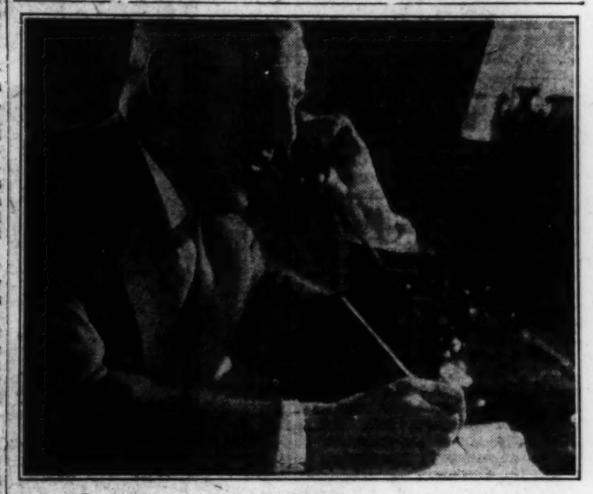
The government control should result in the South feeding itself, a goal long sought by bankers, merchants and editors as well as farmers.

Consolidated Gas Earns $3.31 a Share

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Net income of the Consolidated Gas. Co. of New York for 1933 totaled $48,896,442 after taxes, depreciation, interest and dividends on preferred stock of affiliated companies held by the public.

This is equal, after deducting dividends on common stocks of affiliated companies by minority stockholders and preferred dividends on the company's preferred stock, to $3.31 a share on 11,476,527 shares of common stock.

In 1932 the company earned net income of $57,676,901 equal to $4.07 a common share.



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Buffalo	21.21	18.15	16.62
Chicago	33.35	35.33	28.13
Kansas City	19.59	22.61	17.97
Milwaukee	16.59	14.96	13.38
Minneapolis	21.62	18.36	16.62
New York City	41.61	41.94	38.04
Newark	21.24	19.79	17.40
Philadelphia	30.06	27.32	22.90
St. Louis	24.76	23.73	20.39
St. Paul	21.65	18.36	16.62
Springfield	16.07	14.21	12.28
Washington	14.08	12.81	10.67
Worcester	20.09	18.34	15.37

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The Children's Page

Animal Town Holds the Fort

By RALPH BERGENGREN

"I DO THINK—" said Mrs. Mouse for the third time. She was a small animal with a small voice and often got interrupted in what she was about to say, "I do think that it is all nonsense."

It was a Monday afternoon in Animal Town and the members of the Animal Ladies' Literary Society had gathered at the home of Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear for their weekly meeting. Some had brought their sewing and some their knitting, and Matilda Bear, a cousin who was visiting the T. Wentworth Bears, had read a paper entitled "Why I Love to Grow Flowers," and now the animal ladies were just chatting about this and that.

"My dear Emmaline," said Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear. "Whatever do you think is all nonsense!"

"Animals snowballing each other," said Mrs. Mouse, making her small voice very firm. "I have said as much to Mr. Mouse. I said to him, 'It is very well for Willie to make snowballs and throw them at the other animals, though his snowballs are so little that no animal bigger than a mouse would know the difference. It's childish—but one expects children to be childish. I should be very sorry if Willie was not childish. But I should be just as sorry, William Henry, if you were childish. And if there is anything more childish than for grown animals to throw snowballs at each other, I'm sure I do not know what it can be. I must admit, ladies, that William Henry's first thought had been to participate."

All About a Tradition

"It's a tradition," said Mrs. Raccoon. "Nobody knows when they began doing it, but every winter for a long time there has been a snow battle between the Back Woods animals and the Town animals."

"I consider it presuming," said Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear, "for those Back Woods animals to throw snowballs at *us*. But as Wentworth says, what is one to do? One cannot just stand still and be snowballed."

"I think it's jolly," said Matilda Bear. "I wish we could go and throw snowballs at the Back Wooders ourselves."

"I think it's nonsense," repeated Mrs. Mouse.

"Of course it's nonsense," said Mrs. William Rabbit. "But I, for one, should be very sorry to see all the nonsense taken out of life in the woods."

"Even if it is a tradition, I think it's nonsense," said Mrs. Mouse. "And so does William Henry."

"I shall be glad when it is over," said Mrs. John Bear. "Mr. Bear, of course, feels a great responsibility. So much depends on the Mayor. He has been practicing throwing snowballs at a snowman all the week in our back yard. He has become quite expert. He can hit the poor snowman every two or three times."

"It is a rude sport," said Miss Fannie Fox, who was librarian of the Animal Town Free Public Library. "I think it would be much better if Mayor Bear just invited the Back Wooders to come to Animal Town and let me show them over the Library."

So they chatted at the Animal Ladies' Literary Society, but there was more enthusiasm for the tradition among their husbands, fathers, brothers, and other male relatives. Every year for longer than the oldest animal could remember, or even his great-great-grandfather before him, the Back Wooders had come out of the Back Woods to snowball the Animal Towners.

The History of Animal Town said that in very ancient times the Back Wooders had been barbarians and had tried again and again to capture Animal Town, so that they could have a town of their own without working for it, and going to all the trouble of being civilized. Those had been stern times for Animal Town because if the Back Wooders had captured Animal Town the Animal Towners would have had to take to the Back Woods and become barbarians. And they didn't want to do that.

Nowadays, however, the Back Wooders were as civilized as anybody else, and, more than that, they liked to live in the country and wouldn't have lived in Animal Town even if they had captured it.

And so every year in the time of the deep snow the Animal Towners built a snow fort to protect Animal Town from the Back Wooders. And every year the Back Wooders came out of the Back Woods and tried to capture the fort. Then the air would be full of snowballs. Sometimes the Back Wooders captured the fort. Sometimes they didn't.

A Banquet and Speeches

Whichever way it went, there would be a banquet afterward in the Animal Town Hall. And speeches. And this animal told that animal how he had hit another animal right on his snout with a snowball. And everybody had a good time. But some of the animal ladies, both in Animal Town and the Back Woods, agreed with Mrs. Mouse that it was all nonsense. The idea of grown animals throwing snowballs at each other!

Now, as everybody knows, you can't make a good snowball just because you have snow. It's got to be soft enough to stick. Or a snow fort. Dry snow is just no good at all. So in the time of the deep snow the Animal Towners watched the weather, and when it was warmer today than it had been yesterday, and the snow seemed good for a snow fort, Mayor Bear had them all out at work on the fort.

Even Mr. Mouse and Willie helped, although, as Mrs. Mouse said, they were too small to do much except get in the way of the larger animals. But, as Mr. Mouse said, they could make quite good-sized snowballs if they rolled long enough, and even if they couldn't throw it at a Back Wooder themselves, somebody else could. And, of course, a snow fort couldn't have too many snowballs all ready to throw when it was being attacked.

While the fort was being built, Policeman Crow kept watch on a high tree looking toward the Back Woods. Every little while he cawed "Caw—Caw-caw," which meant "All's well. Noody in sight." But if he cawed "Caw—Caw-caw—Caw—Caw! everybody would know that he meant "The Back Wooders are coming."

In the cozy dining room of the John Bears, Mayor and Mrs. Bear, their son Theodore, and their little daughter Dorothy were finishing breakfast. It was a mild morning for midwinter, real snowball weather, and the dining room window was open so that Mayor Bear could keep an ear out for Policeman Crow. Just before they sat down he had cawed "Caw—Caw-caw"—"Nobody in sight yet."

"I shall be glad when it is all over," said Mrs. Bear. "I don't see any sense in having that crow caw when there is nothing to caw about."

"It's the custom," said Mayor Bear. "It's always been done."

"Caw. Caw," said little Dorothy. "May I have some more sugar on my carrot, Mamma?"

"You have had more sugar than carrot already, Dorothy," said Mrs. Bear. "Not more than a very small spoonful."

"Those Back Wooders!" said Theodore Bear. "They don't know how to throw snowballs."

Policeman Caw Gives the Signal

"Caw," cawed Policeman Crow. "Caw-caw—Caw—Caw."

Mayor Bear and Theodore leaped to their hind legs and upset their chairs. They dashed to the door Mayor Bear grabbed the Animal Town banner from beside the door with one front paw and wrapped his muffler round his neck with the other. He was out in the open, and his son Theodore was right on his heels. They sped toward the fort. All over Animal Town other animals were dashing out of their homes, some with their napkins still in their front paws, and speeding toward the fort. Lady animals were standing in doorways or sticking heads out of windows calling to their husbands, brothers, and sons to be careful and not snowball too hard. Policeman Crow cawed.

"Caw—Caw-caw—Caw—Caw. Caw—Caw-caw—Caw—Caw."

In the Mouse home it was all Mrs. Mouse could do to persuade Mr. Mouse that he would do more by staying just where he was than if he went to the fort and got under everybody else's hind feet. And when they looked about for Willie Mouse he had already slipped out.

"Caw—Caw-caw—Caw—Caw."

There was no doubt about it. The Back Wooders were coming out of the Back Woods.

But in hardly more than two shakes of a tail the Animal Towners who lived nearest were pouring into the fort, and in a few minutes Animal Towners who lived further away were pouring in after them. Some peered over the rampart and saw the historic banner of the Back Wooders coming out of the woods. Some looked back and saw Mayor Bear coming with the Animal Town Banner in his paw and Theodore Bear close on his heels. The first Back Wooder threw a fierce snowball which flattened itself on the fort. An Animal Towner threw a fierce snowball which flattened itself on the snout of the Back Wooder who had thrown the first snowball. Mayor John Bear mounted the rampart.

"Animal Town," shouted Mayor Bear, "expects every animal—"

A large snowball struck Mayor Bear in the chest, a snowball that lifted him off his hind legs and landed him on his back inside the fort. But he was hardly on his back when he was again on his hind legs and up on the rampart.

"To do his duty," shouted Mayor Bear.

And every animal did. Around that fort it was like a snow storm of snowballs. Snowball hit snowball. Snowball hit Back Wooder and snowball hit Animal Towner, but more snowballs hit Back Wooders than hit Animal Towners. Time after time that day the Back Wooders almost got to the fort. Time after time they couldn't get any nearer and had to withdraw and make some more snowballs. When everybody was quite tired of throwing snowballs at each other Animal Town still held the fort.

Drawn by H. Boylston Dummer for The Christian Science Monitor

A Large Snowball Struck Mayor Bear in the Chest, a Snowball That Lifted Him Off His Hind Legs and Landed Him on His Back Inside the Fort.

Sam the Sailor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SAM the Sailor sat in the toy-shop window and smiled, and his smile was such a catching one that everyone who noticed him in passing began to smile too.

But somehow or other, despite his jolly face, nobody came in to buy Sam. He went on smiling, however, even when he saw other toys being packed up and carried away.

"It isn't so bad here," he said to the pretty little wax doll next to him. "I like watching the people passing to and fro; but what I don't like are the airs those fat teddy bears give themselves when they are taken out of the window to be sold and I am left behind."

"It is a shame!" exclaimed the kind-hearted little doll. "And you so very handsome, Sam dear."

"Do you really think I am handsome?" Sam asked in surprise. Nobody had ever called him that before. He felt quite thrilled, and his saucy white cap slipped a little more over one eye. His smile grew broader—it was a real ear-to-ear affair now.

Just at that moment a hand reached into the window from the shop and caught hold of the wax doll.

"Oh, Sam!" she cried, as she disappeared. "I'm going to be sold, and I can't bear to leave you."

"I'll follow you!" cried Sam boldly. But, somehow, his sawdust legs, even though they were clad in fine blue cloth, never would work in the day-time, and he just had to stay where he was.

Another Sailor

The lady who had bought the wax doll went out of the shop, and with her was a little boy in a sailor suit.

"Now Jimmie," said the lady, and was just going to tell him to be careful in crossing the road, when round the corner came a big man in a great hurry, and knocked little Jimmie down.

Jimmie was not hurt at all, though everyone thought he must be from the noise he made.

"I'm so sorry," said the big man as he picked him up.

"So you should be," muttered Sam, who had seen it all happen from behind the plate glass of the window.

"Jimmie, Jimmie!" exclaimed his mother. "Remember what Daddy said, 'Sailors don't cry, they smile'."

"Yes, that's quite right," agreed the big man. "And I ought to know because I happen to be a sailor myself. I say!" he went on, turning to the shop window, "just look at that jolly little fellow on the shelf there!"

Success for Sam

Jimmie looked, and since no one could go on crying after seeing Sam's cheery face, he dried his tears and said he was all right now.

"Wait a minute," said the big man, and dashed into the shop.

When he came out again he was carrying Sam.

"There you are, laddie," he said kindly. "This will help you to remember that sailors don't cry, they smile."

"Thank you very much," said Jimmie, as the big man went off in a greater hurry than ever.

As they walked down the pavement Sam's smile grew broader and broader. It had been a wonderful day for him, and now he was thinking how pleased and surprised the little wax doll would be when she found he had managed to follow her after all.

An International Alphabet

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

J For Japan

The tenth country of our International Alphabet is Japan. On each side of Niou, a boy of Japan, you will see pictures that will tell you something about his country. They are numbered, and you are to write down what each represents.

1. The highest mountain in all Japan.
2. What is the name of this odd sort of carriage?
3. A common food with the Japanese.
4. This is a sacred gate. Do you know what such gates are called?
5. The Japanese love the beauties of nature. Can you guess what kind of blossom this is?
6. Easy to guess. They are much used by Japanese ladies.

Key to Puzzle

Key to International Alphabet Puzzle published Feb. 5:

(1) Leaning Tower of Pisa. (2) Spaghetti. (3) Gondolas. (4) Mt. Vesuvius. (5) Bridge of Sighs. (6) Cypress trees.

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The Express Train

I know I'm most important and
I know I should be too,
But my responsibility
Just leaves me feeling blue.

My name is very nice, I think—
The Paul Revere Express,
But all the same I sometimes wish—
'Tis strange but none the less,

I wish that I might only be
A simple local train
And travel through the little towns
Of old Vermont and Maine.

I have to be so dignified
And shining every day,
And hurry everywhere I go
And never stop to say,

"Hello," to any little town
Or eat a tiny bite;
Just halt at cities all the time
And travel day and night.

I know it's very nice to be
A great big fine express,
But all the same I'd like to be
A local, I confess.

KITTY PARSONS.

A King Who Did Not Know Everything

Have you ever noticed that many clocks, watches and sundials, with Roman numerals, have four strokes to indicate the fourth hour in place of the figure IV?

The mistake arose because a clever king was not clever enough.

In the fourteenth century there lived a man called Henry Vick, who spent his time trying to make trustworthy clocks. When the news of his efforts came to the ear of King Charles V of France, who was known as Charles the Wise, he sent for him and ordered a clock to be made for himself. That certainly was a wise thing to do, but listen to what came next!

When the clock, which is said to have been the first to keep anything like accurate time, was finished, Vick brought it in triumph to the King, who examined it carefully all over.

"Yes," he said, "it works very well; but you have got the figures on the dial wrong."

"Surely never, your Majesty," said Vick.

"Yes," insisted the King, "that IV should be IIII."

"But, your Majesty, it is you who are wrong," said the clockmaker, with more courage than prudence.

"Wrong!" exclaimed the King. "I am never wrong! Take it away and correct the error."

Obediently Henry Vick did as he was commanded, and so we find in many instances, even to the present day, the four strokes persisting where the Roman figure IV should be.

They Will Remember It All Their Lives

Children remember for many a year their kindergarten days, when under careful guidance they learned to cut strange figures with scissors, paint with bright water colors and mold tiny figures out of clay. Mothers who want to give their children the benefit of such training, though they may not live near a public or private kindergarten, now have the opportunity of learning how to do so in their own home. Beginning Feb. 20 and appearing weekly on the Progress in Education Page

The Christian Science Monitor

will publish a series of 18 articles on

The Home Kindergarten

These articles are written by an experienced kindergarten teacher and tell simply and briefly how such a kindergarten may be carried on at home with a very modest expenditure and with a little thoughtful preparation on the part of the parent. Start your children in the right direction by guiding them in constructive play. All their lives they will remember and be benefited by these happy hours.

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K-1

Bonthron Wins Baxter Mile In N. Y. A. C. Games

Records Fall in High Jump, Pole Vault and the 60-Yard Sprint

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—William R. Bonthron, Princeton University, made his début at an indoor mile contest on Saturday evening, and won the famous Baxter mile, at the New York Athletic Club games, by a hairbreadth finish ahead of Glenn V. Cunningham of the University of Kansas, with Gene Venzke, maker of the world mile record indoors in this race two years ago, a foot or two behind. There was no new record, due to a slow half mile at the start, with the three leaders letting others make the pace, but the last half mile and especially the final quarter, were as fast as anything ever seen indoors. The time was 41m. 14s., with Bonthron doing the last half in 2m. and Venzke bettering that, as he came from behind, and the winner timed in the final quarter at 58.3s.

But the crowd that jammed every part of Madison Square Garden were not left without records, as Walter Marty, Fresno State College, made the highest running high jump on record, clearing 6ft. 8¾in., beating his own outdoor record, as well as the indoor record of George Spitz, who had to accept second place.

Then Keith S. Brown of Yale outvaulted his own world record in the pole vault, to set a new mark at 14ft. 4 in., to replace his own 1933 record of 14ft. 1¾in.

Benjamin W. Johnson, the Negro sprint star of Columbia, won the 60-yard race, in .1s. over the record, defeating Earl Witmyer of Maryland by arr inch.

Other prominent winners included Arnold Adams, Worcester, Mass., in the Buermeyer 500, Charles Hornbostel, Indiana University, in the Matt Halpin half-mile, John Follows, N. Y. A. C., in the two-mile run, and John S. Collier, Boston A. A., in the 60-yard high hurdles.

The three milers will meet again next week in the National A. A. U. indoor championships, but this time at the 1500-meter distance, the Olympic mile, as it is often called. The summary:

60-Yard Dash—Won by Benjamin W. Johnson, Columbia; Earl Witmyer, University of Maryland, second; Richard Bell, M. I. T. third; Samuel W. Mantell, Columbia, fourth. Time—6.3s.

60-Yard High Hurdles—Won by John S. Collier, Boston A. A.; Charles Pessoni, Manhattan College, second; Ray McLoughlin, Boston A. A. third; John Morriss, Southwestern A. C., fourth. Time—7.4s., equals indoor record.

Baxter Mile—Won by William R. Bonthron, Princeton; Glenn V. Cunningham, University of Kansas, second; Gene Venzke, University of Pennsylvania, third; Glenn Dawson, Tulsa A. A., fourth; Frank A. Crowley, Manhattan College, fifth. Time—4m. 14s.

Buermeyer 500 Yard—Won by Arnold Adams, Worcester, Mass.; Milton Sandler, German-American A. C., second; Ivan Fuqua, Indiana University, third; Harry Hoffman, New York University, fourth; Howard Jones, New York Athletic Club, fifth. Time—58.8s.

Matt Halpin Half-Mile—Won by Charles Hornbostel, Indiana University; Wayland Dunaway 3d, unattached, Philadelphia, second; William Ray, Manhattan College, third. Time—1m. 54.7s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by John Follows, N. Y. A. C.; Paul Rekers, N. Y. A. C., second; Joseph McCluskey, N. Y. A. C., third; Harold Manning, Wichita, Kan., fourth. Time—9m. 12s.

Pole Vault—Won by Keith S. Brown, Yale, with 14ft. 4in., new world indoor record; William Graber, University of Southern California, and Wirt Thompson, Yale, tied for second with 13ft. 9in.

Running High Jump—Won by Walter Marty, Fresno State College, with 6ft. 8¾in., new world record, outdoor and indoor; George Spitz, New York University, second, with 6ft. 4in.; Ferdinand E. Babor, N. Y. A. C., and Robert B. Pitkin, unattached, New York, tied for third at 6ft. 2in. Pitkin won jumpoff.

Metropolitan Intercollegiate One Mile Relay—Won by Manhattan College (Seaman, Morrissey, Wolff, Averill); New York University, second; Fordham University, third; Columbia University, fourth. Time—3m. 23.6s.

One-Mile College Relay—Won by Yale University (Hershey, Estes, Dunbar, Warner); Princeton University, second; University of Maryland, third. Time—3m. 28s.

Craig Wood Wins Golf Final

Special from Monitor Bureau

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 19 (AP)—Craig Wood, Deal (N. J.) professional ace, made a comeback yesterday to win the the $2000 Galveston open golf tournament, adding steady rounds of 72—72 to a prior 73—73 for a total of 290, two over par for the 72 holes. Playing for first prize of $400, Wood disclosed himself a golf wizard when he remained level with par through 36 holes made extremely difficult by a cold 26-mile-an-hour north wind and a water-logged course. Wood's victory was his first of 1934, though he was a leading tournament and money winner last year. Wood had one thing yesterday the other boys lacked, a tremendous tee shot that sailed low as a wind-cheater and for plenty of distance. The Deal professional started the final 18 holes with 218 and a lead of two strokes over Tom Creavy, former national P. G. A. champion of Albany, N. Y. He picked up 2 strokes on Creavy's 36 with a 34 on the front nine and then both shot 38's on the back nine.

College Rifle Result

Annapolis 1384, M. I. T. 1342.

Sporting Around the Hub

THREE Cambridge Latin stars combined to give the Greater Boston Intercollegiate Hockey League all-stars an 8-to-4 victory over the Bay State outfit Saturday afternoon at the Boston Garden, to take a commanding lead in the total-goal, two-game series for the championship of the State. Rooney, Desrosiers and Crawley of Cambridge Latin figured in four of their team's eight goals, Rooney banging in three himself.

Although it is not the general policy of the Red Sox to announce the signing of players, General Manager Eddie Collins made an exception Saturday and told newspaper men that Bob "Lefty" Grove has already fixed his signature to a 1934 contract. It wasn't expected that the Sox would have any difficulty reaching an agreement with the star left-hander, but just the same it is satisfying to know that he is in line. Collins did not disclose the amount of money Grove will receive for pitching under the Red Sox banner this season, but it must be considerably more than any Boston player or manager has earned for many a year.

Track "experts" are looking for a new one-mile intercollegiate relay record Wednesday evening when Holy Cross, Harvard and Northeastern race in the University Club meet at the Boston Garden. The Holy Cross four came within a fifth of a second of the world mark in the B. A. A. games.

Dartmouth is the dark horse of Wednesday's big meet. The Green has stayed so close to Hanover and been so little in any of the meets here in Boston or in New York that the "experts" are in quandary as to what Harry Hillman's protégés are doing and what can be expected of them. For the first time this season Dartmouth will be represented by a full-sized team.

Fifteen college presidents, the greatest number of college heads that ever sat together at a track meet, have accepted invitations to the University Club games. They will sit together in boxes 55, 56 and 57, at the trackside.

The schoolboys have a busy program this week, with the state relay carnival at the Garden on Wednesday afternoon and the Greater Boston All-Stars vs. Catholic High of Montreal hockey game on Garden ice Thursday afternoon.

Northeastern's varsity hockey team meets Brown varsity at the Boston Arena tomorrow night. It is the second of a two-game series, Brown having won the first contest at Providence recently, 5 to 4.

Pennsylvania Five In Seventh Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19—The University of Pennsylvania crept closer to the championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League here Saturday evening by defeating Dartmouth College, 35 to 22. It was Penn's seventh triumph of the season, against one defeat. The Green has won two and lost four. Capt. F. A. O'Donnell '35 and D. S. Kellett '34 starred for the winners, each sinking nine points. Pennsylvania led at half time, 17 to 8. The summary:

Pennsylvania		Dartmouth
MacDonald, f		Kozloff, f
Kosloff, f		Niece, f
Kraszewski, g		Hubbell, g
Kellett, f		Pennypacker, f
Brown, f		Davis, f
Stangle, g		Freeman, c
Miller, c		Goss, c
O'Donnell, g		Edwards, g
Dickinson, g		Hashagen, g
Tanseer, g		

Score—Pennsylvania 35, Dartmouth 22. Goals from floor—Kellett 4, O'Donnell 3, Hashagen 2, Pennypacker 2, Kosloff for Pennsylvania; Edwards 3, Hubbell 2, Bonniwell, Davis for Dartmouth. Goals from foul—Freeman 2, O'Donnell 2, MacDonald 2, Kosloff, Kellett, Hashagen for Pennsylvania; Kraszewski 3, Edwards 2, Davis, Hubbell, Bonniwell for Dartmouth. Referee—Carroll. Umpire—Walsh.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Cornell varsity won a thrilling basketball game from Columbia here Saturday night in the Eastern Intercollegiate League by the score of 30 to 29. Midway through the second period the Red quintet held a 22-to-13 lead, but the Lions rallied, tying the score at 27-all. Louis M. Freed '36 put Cornell into the lead again with a floor goal and a free throw a minute later decided. The summary:

Cornell		Columbia
Freed, Taylor, lf		rg, Meisel, Crowley
Ferraro, rf		lg, Asselin
Downer, c		c, McDowell
Houck, lg		rf, T. Maroon
Foote, rg		lf, Tomb

Score—Cornell 30, Columbia 29. Goals from floor—Ferraro 5, Freed 4, Downer, Foote for Cornell; Asselin 2, Meisel 3, McDowell 2, T. Maroon 2, Tomb for Columbia. Goals from foul—Foote 3, Freed 1, Ferraro 2, Houck for Cornell; McDowell 3, Asselin for Columbia. Referee—Degnan. Umpire—Murray.

College Basketball Results

Auburn 23, Florida 21.
Augustana 43, School of Mines 29.
Beloit 37, Cornell College 26.
Capital 31, Hiram 27.
Carnegie Tech. 37, Wash. and Jef. 27.
Cincinnati 41, Marshall 32.
Clark 34, Upsala 33.
Coe 34, Carleton 26.
Cornell 30, Columbia 29.
Creighton 31, Marquette 25.
DeKalb T. 42, Macomb T. 24.
De Pauw 23, Ball S. T. 17.
Drake 44, Washington 28.
Erskine 35, Citadel 31.
George Williams 47, Wayne 28.
Indiana 30, Chicago 28.
Kentucky 47, Vanderbilt 27.
LaCrosse T. 51, Stout Institute 29.
Louisiana State 36, Tulane 21.
Mass. State 42, Brown 33.
Michigan 26, Ohio State 24.
Michigan State 28, Detroit 23.
Milwaukee T. 37, Stevens Point T. 36.
Muhlenberg 32, Drexel 25.
Northeastern 36, Lowell T. S. 29.
N. D. State 28, North Dakota 21.
Oklahoma 53, Nebraska 23.
Pennsylvania 35, Dartmouth 22.
Pittsburgh 21, Notre Dame 17.
Purdue 45, Iowa 33.
R. I. State 50, Conn. State 26.
Rockhurst 38, Iowa State 26.
Springfield 47, New Hampshire 42.
S. California 33, Stanford 22.
St. Ambrose 34, Columbia 27.
St. Louis 27, Missouri Mines 14.
St. Thomas 30, Concordia 23.
Temple 34, Georgetown 29.
U. C. L. A. 40, California 38.
Union 40, Hamilton 18.
Wabash 35, Franklin 23.
Washington & Lee 29, Richmond 26.
Washington 35, Oregon State 26.
Wash. State 43, Oregon 29.
Wesleyan 31, Amherst 10.
Western Teachers 30, Manchester 24.
West Virginia 45, Penn State 18.
Wisconsin 28, Illinois 22.
Williams 30, M. I. T. 19.
Worcester P. I. 35, Arnold 33.

College Squash Racquets

Princeton 6, Yale 3.

Navy Scores Double Victory Over C.C.N.Y.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 19—The United States Naval Academy made a clean sweep of its Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship meet with the College of the City of New York here Saturday night, winning the swimming events 58 to 13 and taking the water-polo game 41 to 10. It was Navy's first appearance in the championships this winter. Joseph R. Plichta '35, Annapolis, was the individual star, setting new pool records of 2m. 20.6s. for the 220-yard freestyle and 5m. 19.9s. for the 440. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by John D. Stevens '35, Annapolis; Dallas M. Laisure '36, Annapolis, second; Morris Herbst '35, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—25.4s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by William I. Martin '34, Annapolis; Dallas M. Laisure '36, Annapolis, second; Andrew Lavender '36, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—1m. 1.4s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by Joseph R. Plichta '35, Annapolis; George Sheinberg '36, C. C. N. Y., second; Duncan O. Dixon Jr. '34, Annapolis, third. Time—2m. 20.6s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Joseph R. Plichta '35, Annapolis; George Sheinberg '36, C. C. N. Y., second; William W. Hyland '35, Annapolis, third. Time—5m. 19.9s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by Robert H. Milbrath '34, Annapolis; Bill Kristal '34, C. C. N. Y., second; Giles D. Clift '35, Annapolis, third. Time—1m. 54.3s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Philip H. Torrey Jr., '34, Annapolis; George W. Grider '36, Annapolis, second; Edward Goldstein '35, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—2m. 49.1s.

Fancy Dive—Won by Girard L. McEntee Jr. '35, Annapolis (78.60 points); Graham P. Bright '36, Annapolis, second. (71.17 points); Charles J. Fitaliano '36, C. C. N. Y., third (68.8 points).

400-Yard Relay—Won by Annapolis (John D. Stevens '35, Joseph R. Plichta '35, Robert H. Milbrath '34, William W. Hyland '35). Time—5m. 51.3s.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 19—Rutgers and Pennsylvania divided their Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association title meet here Saturday, Rutgers, thanks to a 50-second relay by Walter Spence, won the swimming events, 38 to 33; but the Red and Blue won the waterpolo game, 16 to 12. The summary of the swimming events:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; William E. Wark Jr. '36, Pennsylvania, second; George F. Groff '35, Pennsylvania, third. Time—23.3s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; Charles F. Donnelly '36, Pennsylvania, second; George L. Holstein '36, Pennsylvania, third. Time—56.8s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by Charles F. Donnelly '36, Pennsylvania; T. F. Brick '34, Rutgers, second; George L. Holstein '36, Pennsylvania, third. Time—2m. 35.5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Charles F. Donnelly '36, Pennsylvania; W. A. Ashley Jr. '35, Rutgers, second; Charles N. Fendrich '34, Rutgers, third. Time—5m. 20.4s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by W. Q. Ashley Jr., '35, Rutgers; Juan Goldberg '36, Pennsylvania, second; Homer Nearing '36, Pennsylvania, third. Time—1m. 51.6s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Evert D. Weeks '35, Pennsylvania; Harry B. White Jr. '35, Rutgers, second; Herbert Spigel '34, Pennsylvania, third. Time—2m. 36.4s.

Fancy Dive—Won by Frederic L. Faulkner '36, Rutgers (8.66 points); Blaine E. Eynon '34, Pennsylvania, second (73.13 points); Cecil Fowler '35, Pennsylvania, third (68.95 points).

400-Yard Relay—Won by Rutgers (William T. Kyle '34, Theodore F. Brick '34, Walter Q. Ashley Jr., '35, Walter Spence '34). Time—3m. 40s.

Ottar Satre Wins Ski Meet

NORFOLK, Conn., Feb. 19 (AP)—Over a fast jump, standing high above a glistening, snow-covered meadow, 37 ski-jumpers competed yesterday in the second annual meet of the Norfolk Winter Sports Association. Ottar Satre of Salisbury, with competitive jumps of 169 feet and 160 feet, carried off first honors with a total of 219.3 points. He also won the ladies' cup given by the women of Norfolk for the best form in jumping. Second place went to Sigurd Jorgenson of the Norsemen Ski Club of New York, for jumps of 154.5 and 160 feet, and a total of 218.6 points. Nick Mylund of the Norway Ski Club of New York was third, with two jumps of 158 feet each and 211 points; and Birger Torrisen of Norfolk was fourth, with jumps of 156 and 153 feet, for a total of 210 points. Racing under ideal conditions, Magnus Satre of Salisbury led a field of eight Saturday to win the 10-mile cross-country ski run of the Norfolk W. S. A. The four-time national champion covered the course, lined with one of the largest crowds ever to assemble here, in the fast time of 57m. 11s. Ole Hegge of the Norfolk club placed second, trailing Satre by 38 seconds, and third place went to another Salisbury Club entry, Richard Parsons, who finished in 1h., 1m., 35s.

Gordon Wins Stock-Car Race

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19 (AP)—In a roughing finish, Al Gordon, veteran pilot from Long Beach, Calif., won the 250-mile stock-car road race here yesterday by finishing 32s. ahead of W. H. Stubblefield of Los Angeles, second. The victor averaged approximately 60.33 miles an hour over the sharply curved two-mile course. Only 14 of the 38 starting cars survived the long grind. Two overturned in the heat of competition. In third place came Lou Meyer, national speed champion from Southgate, Calif., who finished four laps behind the winner. He was closely followed by Pete De Paolo of Los Angeles, winner of the Indianapolis speed classic in 1925, with Rex Mays, 22-year-old Riverside, Calif., pilot and the leading qualifier, fifth.

Fredheim Wins Ski Title

ST. PAUL, Feb. 19 (AP)—Sverre Fredheim, Minneapolis, with jumps of 138 and 135 feet, won the Class A championship of the Midwest ski tournament here yesterday. The event sponsored by the St. Paul Ski Club, attracted approximately 10,000 spectators. Fredheim, whose point total was 224.25, also won the prize for the longest standing jump. Second place in Class A went to Gunnar Oman, Chicago, with jumps of 125 feet. Oman was adjudged the most graceful jumper.

Sea Gulls Win Another

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Atlantic City Sea Gulls, leading eastern amateur hockey scored another victory yesterday at the New York Coliseum, defeating New York Athletic Club, 9 to 3, in a roughly played game. The Wingfoot team had only two spares and when Knapp received a major penalty, the leaders ran up a big lead.

American Hockey Association

Oklahoma 4, Tulsa 3.
St. Louis 2, Kansas City 1.

Chicago Passes Ranger Sextet In League Race

Hawks Topple New Yorkers, 2-1—Americans, Detroit and Toronto Win

National Hockey League

United States Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	18	10	10	88	77	46
Chicago	17	10	10	70	54	44
Rangers	18	7	13	95	77	43
Boston	12	5	31	77	100	29

Canadian Division

Toronto	21	9	8	139	86	51
Montreal	14	9	16	86	104	37
Canadiens	14	6	17	75	82	34
Americans	12	9	17	81	102	33
Ottawa	9	5	23	85	111	23

Results Feb. 17

Americans 4, Montreal 3.
Toronto 6, Boston 4.

Results Feb. 18

Chicago 2, Rangers 1.
Detroit 2, Ottawa 1, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 19—Detroit Red Wings experienced more difficulty than they anticipated against Ottawa Senators in Sunday night's important National Hockey League game here. As a matter of fact it required a goal by Eddie Wiseman off Sorrell's pass in overtime to defeat the tail-enders of the Canadian division. The victory enabled the Wings to increase their leadership hold in the American division of the National League to two points, with Chicago now their closest rival. The summary:

Detroit		Ottawa
Lewis, Sorrell, Gross, lw		rw, Finnigan, Wasnie, D. Roche
Welland, Pettinger, Lewis, c		c, Howe, Voss, Kaminsky
Starr, Aurie, Carson, Wiseman, rw		lw, Shannon, E. Roche, Touhey
Young, Buswell, id		rd, Hollett, Kalbfleisch
Goodfellow, Graham, rd, Shields, Bowman		id, Beveridge
Cude, g		g, Beveridge

Score—Detroit 2, Ottawa 1. Goals—Lewis and Wiseman for Detroit; Finnigan for Ottawa. Assists—Sorrell for Detroit; Shannon for Ottawa. Officials—R. W. Hewitson and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Chicago took second yesterday by defeating Rangers, 2 to 1, in one of the fastest games of the season. Not until the final period were there any scores, as both sides experimented with new formations. Then Chicago scored twice and Rangers followed with their single score. The summary:

Chicago		N. Y. Rangers
Thompson, Gottselig, Trudel, lw		rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Osmundson, Murdoch, Heller
Romnes, Sheppard, T. Cook, Thompson, McFadyen, c		c, Boucher, Ripley, Cox, Murdoch
March, Couture, Goldsworthy, rw		lw, J. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling
Comacher, Abel, id		rd, Seibert, Heller, Leduc, Dutkowski, W. Cook
Jenkins, Coulter, rd		id, Johnson, Seibert
Gardiner, g		g, Aitkenhead

Score—Chicago 2, Rangers 1. Goals—Gottselig, Thompson for Chicago; Seibert for Rangers. Assists—Sheppard, Couture, Romnes for Chicago; Dillon, Ripley for Rangers. Referees—W. E. Bell and G. N. Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 19—The Toronto Maple Leafs scored their fourth win in five games this season against the Boston Bruins Saturday, when they won by 6 to 4. The locals had a decided edge on the play, Thompson having 55 shots directed on him against 30 at Hainsworth and several of the visitors' counters were due to loose defensive work by the locals. The Toronto defense players scored three goals and had three assists among them and they did more than the usual amount of attacking. The summary:

Toronto		Boston
Cotton, Jackson, Boll, lw		rw, Oliver, Clapper, Lamb
Blair, Primeau, Thoms, c		c, O'Neil, Barry, Stewart
Doraty, Conacher, Kilrea, Sands, rw		lw, Harnott, Beattie, Siebert
Levinsky, Horner, Id		rd, Shore, Lane
Day, Clancy, rd		ld, Wilcox, Galbraith
Hainsworth, g		g, Thompson

Score—Toronto 6, Boston 4. Goals—Conacher 2, Day, Clancy, Horner and Primeau for Toronto; Barry 2, Stewart and Clapper for Boston. Assists—Jackson 2, Conacher, Clancy, Horner, Levinsky, Primeau and Thoms for Toronto; Barry and Lamb for Boston. Referees—M. J. Rodden and Dr. F. L. McCurry, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 19—The New York Americans improved their chances of gaining a playoff position in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League by defeating the Maroons here Saturday night, 4 to 2, and on the play they deserved the victory. While territorial play was fairly even, the Americans showed a smoother functioning attack and made more of their opportunities. The locals' attacks were disjointed and many plays failed by the absence of a team mate in the goal mouth. The Montreal defense was not so strong as that of the visitors, Brydge and Dutton using their bodies continually to stop raids. The summary:

Americans		Montreal
McVeigh, Gracie, Klein, lw		rw, Ward, Robinson, Brydson
Himes, Chapman, Conn, Jackson, c		c, Smith, Blinco, Haynes
Martin, Picketts, Burke, rw		lw, Northcott, Trottier, Cain
Brydge, Doran, id		rd, Wentworth, Prew
Dutton, Murray, rd		ld, Mackenzie, Evans
Worters, g		g, Kerr

Score—Americans 4, Montreal 2. Goals—Burke, McVeigh, Gracie and Conn for Americans; Robinson and Blinco for Montreal. Assists—Jackson 2, Chapman and Conn for Americans; Trottier 2, and Robinson for Montreal. Referees—A. G. Smith and W. J. Stewart, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Mrs. Hurd Wins Golf Final

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 19 (AP)—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, the only woman ever to win both the British and American women's golf titles, Saturday overwhelmed young Nancy Pearman of Bermuda, 7 and 6, in the final 36-hole match for the Riddell's Bay championship. Leading by three holes at the completion of the morning round, which she shot in a 76, Mrs. Hurd finished the match on the thirtieth green, where she was one over fours for the afternoon. In an 18-hole final to the secondary flight, Betty Hoppe of Cincinnati defeated Mrs. Vincent Firth of Cincinnati, 3 and 2.

Ohio Swimmer Betters Record

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Lyle Hubbard of Toledo, Ohio, bettered the world professional one-mile swimming record yesterday, negotiating the distance in 25m. 1s. The previous fastest professional time for the distance was 25m. 6s. set by Marvin Nelson of Fort Dodge, Iowa. Hubbard beat Bill Sadio Jr. of New York by 32s., with Mingie Del Orto of San Diego, Calif., third and John Dorner of Flushing, N. Y., fourth.

College Fencing Results

Brown 11, Boston 2.
Chicago 10, Ohio State 7.
Illinois 12, Purdue 4.
Illinois 10, Wisconsin 6.
Navy 18, Columbia 8.
Pennsylvania 13, Lehigh 4.
Wisconsin 8, Purdue 8.

Arrows Pick Up Three Points On Week-End Invasion

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	13	6	10	76	71	32
Providence	13	7	7	55	51	31
Quebec	12	6	12	63	60	30
Philadelphia	11	7	13	76	73	29
New Haven	10	4	16	51	67	24

Result Feb. 17

Philadelphia 5, Boston 1.

Result Feb. 18

Philadelphia 2, New Haven 2, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19—After trailing for two periods the Philadelphia Arrows scored two goals in the last five minutes of play to tie the New Haven Eagles, 2 to 2, in a Canadian-American Hockey League game played here last night. Doran and Bob McCully had given the Eagles a two-goal lead; but Conny King evened matters in the third period with two scores. The summary:

Philadelphia		New Haven
King, Hudson, lw		rw, Perkins, R. McCully
Anderson, Waite, McGoldrick, c		c, Carson, Chouinard, Gray
Boyd, Collings, Hinsperger, rw		lw, Maracle, Kinsella, Wilson
Jeremiah, Peters, ld		rd, Doran, McBride
Peters, Desmarais, rd		ld, Speyer, J. McCully
Wood, g		g, Moore

Score—Philadelphia 2, New Haven 2. Goals—King 2 for Philadelphia; Doran and R. McCully for New Haven. Assists—Waite and Anderson for Philadelphia; Chouinard for New Haven. Officials—W. A. Shaver and N. M. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Four goals in the last four minutes of play enabled the Philadelphia Arrows to defeat the Bruin Cubs in a Canadian-American Hockey League game at the Boston Garden Saturday night by a score of 5 to 1. It was the second home defeat of the season for the locals. Deacon Waite, veteran center, featured the Arrow attack with three assists on the last four goals. The summary:

Philadelphia		Boston
King, Hudson, lw		rw, Patterson, Filmore, Cunningham
Anderson, Waite, McGoldrick, c		c, F. Jerwa, Buckles, Smillie
Boyd, Collings, Hinsperger, rw		lw, Halliday, Heximer, Weir
Jeremiah, Peters, id		rd, J. Jerwa, Davie
Peters, Desmarais, rd		ld, McInenly, J. Jerwa
Wood, g		g, Jackson

Score—Philadelphia 5, Boston 1. Goals—Hudson 2, Collings, Boyd, Anderson for Philadelphia; Weir for Boston. Assists—Waite 3, Anderson, Collings, King for Philadelphia; McInenly, F. Jerwa for Boston. Officials—W. J. Cleary and H. W. Burch. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Lyons Is New Head Of Canadian Tennis; 1933 Rankings Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 19—Garnet H. Meldrum, president of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association, retired from that office at the annual meeting on Saturday and was succeeded by Philip D. Lyons of Ottawa, but he will remain chairman of the council of the C. L. T. A. Most of the discussion at the meeting concerned the ranking of the men, particularly of Gilbert Nunns of Toronto and Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. of Vancouver. It was finally decided that these two members of the Canadian Davis Cup teams of recent years be dropped from the rankings because of insufficient participation in tournaments. It was also decided in future that players, to be given a ranking, must play in at least three tournaments which are sanctioned as championship meets by the association. The rankings are as follows:

Men—1, Walter Martin, Toronto; 2, Marcel Rainville, Montreal; 3, Laird Watt, Montreal; 4, B. Hocking, Victoria; 5, T. O. Ryall, Vancouver; 6, J. C. I. Edwards, Ottawa; 7, Robert Murray, Montreal; 8, Roland Longtin, Montreal; 9, W. W. Gyles, Winnipeg.

Women—1, Mary Campbell, Victoria; 2, Mrs. Gilbert Nunns, Toronto; 3, Elle Billings, Montreal; 4, Jean A. Burritt, Toronto; 5, Mrs. H. L. Beer, Ottawa; 6, Mrs. J. C. I. Edwards, Ottawa; 7, Mrs. K. J. Salmond, Toronto; 8, Mrs. E. F. Coke, Toronto; 9, Mildred Brock, Toronto; 10, Mrs. C. C. Pirt, Winnipeg; Phillips Rykert, Ottawa, and Diana Pope, London.

It was decided to hold the Canadian championships, in Toronto, the date to be decided later. J. de N. Kennedy and W. G. Davidson, both of Toronto, were reelected secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Skate Sailing Championship

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19 (AP)—Two races, held by the Skate Sailing Association of America on the outer harbor off Savin Rock, were won yesterday by C. W. Capes of Brooklyn, N. Y. The races were two of a series of nine being held at various locations to determine the national skate sailing champion. A third race, scheduled for yesterday, was canceled when the wind died down. Two women's races were held over the same course. June McGuire of New York won the first and Lucille Hanks of New York the second. Before a wind of about 18 miles an hour, Capes won the first race over the 1400-meter triangular course in 10m. 16s. W. Van B. Claussen of New York was second and Carl Mix of Stamford third. Capes improved his time in the second race to win in 10m. 5s., with Mix second and Claussen third.

Baxter Wins Class C Final

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Gerald T. Baxter of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, playing on his own courts, reversed the verdict of the first Class C tournament of this squash tennis season, by defeating Joseph J. Lordi of the New York Athletic Club, the victor on his own courts, to capture the national Class C championship on Saturday, when the final round was played. Baxter won in straight games, 15—6, 15—4, 15—11. Both are likely to be promoted to Class B next season, and both will play in the national Class B individual championship, scheduled to begin next Friday, at the City Athletic Club. Lordi is also likely to move right into the Class A team of his club, for the final battle against Columbia University Club, for the team championship, next Wednesday.

All-Bermuda Tennis Finals

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 19 (AP)—Bermuda tennis players Saturday swept all the invaders out of the invitation tennis tournament at the Princess Hotel, taking two titles outright and providing an all-Bermuda final in another division. Gladys Hutchings defeated Mrs. William Freisenbruch Jr., 6—0, 5—7, 6—4 in the all-Bermuda women's final and then paired with Colin Smith, Bermuda's ranking man player, to take the mixed doubles championship from Mrs. M. deWolfe and Commander Mainguay, of Ottawa, 6—1, 6—2. Smith and William Freisenburch Jr., won through to the finals in the men's division. Smith defeated B. Eve, 6—4, 6—4, and Freisenburch won from A. Bassford, of New York, 6—4, 6—2.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	18	4	13	77	83	40
Syracuse	17	3	17	90	93	37
Buffalo	13	10	12	65	57	36
London	14	6	12	72	80	34
Windsor	15	2	19	68	81	32
Cleveland	13	3	17	81	86	29

Results Feb. 17

London 7, Windsor 2.
Buffalo 4, Detroit 1.
Cleveland 7, Syracuse 3.

Result Feb. 18

Syracuse 8, Detroit 2.

Bozeman Leads Way Into Final Billiards Tilt

Sets Record by Beating Matsuyama in 27 Innings, 50-25

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Jay N. Bozeman Jr. led the way into the final battle for the lead in the world three-cushion billiards championship at the Capitol Academy as the result of the week-end play, though he lost a game to Allen Hall on Saturday. Right behind him are Welker Cochran and John M. Layton, who each have one more game to play to even their count with Bozeman.

Bozeman established another record yesterday evening by completing his string against Kinrey Matsuyama in 27 innings. The Japanese was only at 25 when the match finished. He failed to score in 11 innings, and his best run was 7 to 4 for the Japanese. The score by innings:

J. N. Bozeman Jr.—2 2 0 0 3 4 0 7 2 5 4 1 0 0 0 4 2 2 0 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 1 1—50. Innings—27. High run—7.

Kinrey Matsuyama—0 0 1 0 2 0 2 1 0 1 1 s 0 0 1 0 4 0 0 2 0 2 1 4 2 0—25. Innings—26. High run—4.

William F. Hoppe had a hard battle to defeat Allen Hall, requiring 60 innings and Hall was at his heels all the way. Hall made the best run of the game, 6, and led at 30 to 25, but Hoppe overtook him with a run of five and soon going ahead, held it to the end. The score by innings:

W. F. Hoppe—0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 (2-1) 3 1 1 s 0 0 1 0 4 2 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 2 0 1 0 4 2 0 0 0 1 s 0 2 1 1 0 2—30. Innings—60. High run 5.

Allen Hall—0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 2 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 4 0 0 0 2 1 0 s 2 0 0 5 1—47. Innings—59. High run—6. Referee—Charles McElligott.

Layton was more fortunate than the others who are the chief contenders for the mantle of Cochran, as he managed to win his match with A. J. Thurnblad yesterday afternoon. Thurnblad was five times within a point of victory, but missed every time, and the former champion finally made up the margin and won in the sixtieth inning, 50 to 49.

Leonard Kenney managed to win a game at last, finishing his schedule with a victory over the veteran Alfredo de Oro, in the first game yesterday, 50 to 44, in 70 innings. The scores by innings:

Leonard Kenney—2 2 0 s 2 2 0 0 7 1 s 0 0 0 1 2 0 (1—1) 0 2 0 s 0 0 0 1 2 s 0 1 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 s 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 s 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—50—Innings—70. High Run—7.

Alfredo de Oro—1 1 0 0 0 2 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 s 0 0 s 0 1 4 0 6 0 1 0 0 1 2 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 4 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 s 0 3 0 3 0—44. Innings—69. High Run—6.

J. M. Layton—1 0 0 0 3 0 0 5 3 0 2 s 0 2 s 0 0 0 1 s 0 0 0 1 3 s 0 2 s 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 2 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 0 4 0 0 0 3 s 0 0 0 2 1 1—80. Innings—80. High run—5.

A. J. Thurnblad—0 s 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 1 1 s 0 0 0 2 3 s 2

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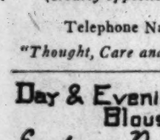

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Daily Features

With the Inventors

'Paper Gone' Bell

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AN INTERESTING improvement for the typewriter has been vouchsafed us by Martin M. Price (U. S. Patents Nos. 1941223 and 1941224). He has devised an indicator which rings a bell to warn us when we near the bottom of a page. With bells already ringing at the end of each line, and now a bell when we finish a page, we may soon expect typewriters to come equipped with a full set of chimes!

Betty Bee

Miniature Wax Factories

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A previous installment we told about the honeycomb, how it was built in hexagons of mathematical precision. We also told of the source of the wax from which these combs were made; how it developed in minute flakes on the underside of the bees. Betty Bee could tell us much more on this subject.

Nature has made a wax factory of every worker bee. Beneath Betty Bee's body there are eight wax pockets. When building of comb was imminent, Betty began the manufacture of wax. How did she do this? The process is known, although how she is able to control production remains a mystery. Place a swarm of bees in a new hive where comb construction is essential, and the necessary wax will be forthcoming. Place the same swarm in a hive well provided with empty combs and wax production will be reduced to a minimum.

Some things Betty Bee could explain. She could tell you that prodigious quantities of honey were consumed to induce the formation of wax. For every pound of wax produced, many pounds of honey were absorbed. She could also tell you that the secretion of wax is wholly voluntary. Were it otherwise wax would be produced in equal quantities whether or not it was required.

On Wednesday you will learn something more about wax-making, as well as some interesting facts about the material.

Daily Anecdote

Identified

JACK LONDON, the well-known author, had a great affection for children. He was especially fond of a pair of twins with whose parents he was acquainted, and he delighted in telling of this experience:

One morning he met one of the twins and stopped to shake her hand. "Good morning, my dear," he said. "And which of the twins are you?"

In all seriousness the little girl replied, "I'm the one what's out walkin'."

Brevities

Humorist: "A cat always lands on its feet," a correspondent tells us. That is where it differs from a late arrival at the theater, who invariably lands on somebody else's.

Detroit Free Press: How nice of us to reduce cotton production to our own needs so other lands can produce more to supply the world!

New Yorker: Despite the talk of alarmists, there can be no European war in the near future for three sound reasons: Germany cannot wage one, France does not need one, and Uncle Shylock will not pay for one.

Arkansas Gazette: Youth has got out of hand, a writer says, because those in charge of directing its destiny "dozed at the wheel." Or, perhaps, slept at the switch.

London Opinion: When a woman says her husband is the light of her life, he probably does not go out very often.

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Cleaning Kitchen Walls

A YOUNG man who had watched painters preparing a kitchen to paint, was amazed at the speed with which they washed walls, ceilings, and woodwork—a little less than an hour being required to prepare a large kitchen. Asking the painter what his cleaner was, the young man learned that any paint store carries some sort of inexpensive product which, mixed with hot water, removes grease effectively without injuring the paint underneath. The mixture is brushed on the walls, like whitewash, then wiped off with a wet cloth and the walls are shiningly clean.

He thereupon equipped himself with a package of cleaner, a bucket, some old rags, a step ladder, and a whitewash brush, and offered to clean all the walls in any kitchen for 50 cents—the amount he figured one hour of his time was worth. The only expense he has is about a tablespoonful of cleaner from a 15-cent package, so his business is one of profit; and the price he quotes is so low that not many homemakers would clean their own walls for the amount.

(Miss) Lyla G. M.

News About Newspapers

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

A "tight paper" is one that has so much advertising that news space must be reduced.

By "green proof," newspaper men refer to proof that has not been corrected.

Members of the "fourth estate" refer to rotogravure in colors as "coloroto."

A "telephoto" is a photograph sent by wire.

What They Say

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Poison

"The civilized world is still suffering from the poison of World War propaganda."—*Dr. Ralph H. Lutz.*

Thrice Daily, Too

"Charity is like brushing your teeth. It's all in getting the habit."—*Eddie Cantor.*

Justice—Not Charity

"It is justice, not charity, that men want."—*Ralph W. Sockman, D.D.*

Size a Misleading Standard

"Size is an utterly fallacious standard when we are trying to estimate power. Bigness is not power."—*Harry Emerson Fosdick.*

Hindered by Politics

"American prison reform confronts a crisis that it cannot effectually meet under political control."—*Lewis E. Lawes, warden at Sing Sing.*

The Industrial Age

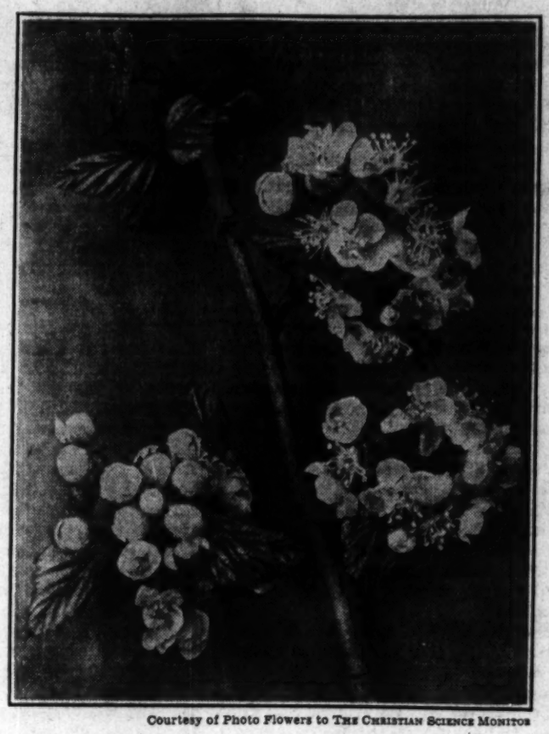
"In the past hundred years the industrial age has superimposed itself on agricultural civilization."—*Benito Mussolini.*

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

O BE very sure
That no man will learn anything at all,
Unless he first will learn humility.

—LORD LYTTON

State Flower No. 19



Courtesy of Photo Flowers to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Missouri: Downy Hawthorn

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

REMEMBERING the days of homespun clothing and real homemade jelly, Missouri's Legislature in 1923 chose to follow the advice of the State's Daughters of the American Revolution, and made the red haw, or downy hawthorn, the state flower. The bright red berries, appearing in the fall, make excellent jelly, and the hawthorn wood once was whittled to make the shuttles for weaving homespun.

The society's preference had been for the daisy; but at that time many other states were thinking about choosing the daisy, and it was not a flower native to the State (or to the United States, for that matter).

Missouri birds chose the hawthorn, too. It is said that fully 50 per cent of all the native nesting birds build their homes in these trees and shrubs. Some hawthorns are mere bushes, but large varieties are 35 to 45 feet tall, their trunks 18 inches in diameter.

Downy hawthorn is very restricted in range, doing best in the rich bottom lands of Missouri, Ohio, southwestern Ontario, Nebraska, Kansas, and Illinois.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Bears and Goldilocks.

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THE daughter of Keturah departed upon a journey, and there came unto our home her two children. And it came to pass very early in the morning that they stood beside my bed in their nighties. And I spake unto them saying, Who are ye that come to disturb my slumbers? And the daughter of the daughter of Keturah said, This is my little brother, the Little Wee Bear. And I inquired of her saying, And who art thou? And she said, I am Goldilocks; and I and the Little Wee Bear we have come unto the Big Bear's bed, and we want to get in.

And they cuddled down close beside me, and they were very soft and cuddly.

And I said, The Big Bear when he waketh in the morning is Very Hungry, and Very Cross. Peradventure he will open his Great Mouth and at three bites will eat up Goldilocks, and he will open his Great Mouth yet again, and will eat the Little Wee Bear at three other bites.

Then did they laugh exceedingly. And they cried out saying, Eat us up, Big Bear; eat us up, Big Bear.

And never since the Seven Stars were set to circling round the North Pole did Ursa Major have an harder time of it than I had then. For they led the Great Bear a very Merry Dance. And by the time he got done with it, he was just about All In. But he was not very cross, and he postponed his Hunger until breakfast. For the children more nearly ate him up than he ate them.

But the children enjoyed the experience, and so did the Big Bear.

And this is the word that I speak unto all Parents and unto all Grandparents, saying,

If unto you God hath committed the care of Little Children, see that ye despise not one of these little ones; but make the most of all the opportunities that come unto you in the few short years while they are children, that you give unto them not things, but yourselves, and not money but your own life. And in giving ye shall receive: yea, ye shall renew your youth, and enter the Kingdom of Heaven as little children.

Hm-m! So Here You Are!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mother Cat Can Now Sit Down and Rest Her Bones, for the Lost Have Been Found. Meanwhile, a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB Goes to Jane G. Carpenter, Fort Collins, Colo., for Recording and Sharing This Family Scene.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Linen Ephod

IN THE Old Testament, the word "ephod" is used in at least two different senses: to mean either a garment, or some species of idol. The garment which is thus named was originally made of white linen and is usually regarded as corresponding to what we would call a "vest," though some scholars suppose that it was more like the Indian loin cloth, since Samuel (I Sam. 2:18) and David (II Sam. 6:14) are said to have been "girded" with a linen ephod.

The ephod worn by the high priest, however, was a much more elaborate and colorful article of dress, for it was made of "blue, purple, scarlet, and fine twined-linen," evidently interwoven or embroidered with gold thread (Ex. 28:6). It was kept in place by a belt or girdle (Ex. 28:8) and by shoulder straps (v. 12) surmounted by engraved brooches of onyx (v. 9). One of the chief uses of this ceremonial "ephod" was as a support for the "breastplate of judgment," which was affixed to it (v. 25ff.) by means of golden rings and chains.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

252

Having made a profound and exhaustive study of words covering a number of years said the teacher my word to you is I allways have and always expect to be a student of grammer

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

In Lighter Vein

Disney Exalted

"Now, boys," said the teacher, "tell me the signs of the zodiac. You first, Thomas."

"Taurus, the Bull."

"Right! Now, you, Harold, another one."

"Cancer, the Crab."

"Right again. And now it's your turn, Albert."

The boy looked puzzled, hesitated a moment and then blurted out, "Mickey, the Mouse."—*Boston Transcript.*

—Tit-Bits

Parrot: "Hush! That lady repeats everything she hears!"

The Catch

"The premium," said the insurance solicitor, "is very small. For only $10 your house is insured for a period of three years."

"You mean you'll pay me $1000 if my house burns down during that time?" questioned the lady of the house.

"Exactly," assured the agent. "Of course, we make a careful investigation first."

"That's what I thought," said the lady, as she closed the door firmly. "I might have known there'd be a catch in it somewhere."

Too Much Foliage

A man who had been absent for a considerable time, and who during his travels had cultivated a great crop of whiskers and mustaches, visited a relative whose little girl had been his special favorite.

The little girl made no offer to salute him with the usual kiss.

"Why, child," said the mother, "don't you give your old friend a kiss?"

"Mother," answered the child, "I don't see any place."—*Labor.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Needed Happiness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Antonio, Texas

A CLASS of little children was ready to enjoy a lesson on "Mortals and Immortals" in a large Sunday School here.

The term "mortals" was explained as applying to those who seem to be here today and gone tomorrow; and "immortals" were said to be those who last forever, for nothing can destroy them nor their work.

Each child selected some immortal quality to represent or "play-like" in class that day. There were "Patience," "Love," "Kindness," "Goodness," "Courage," "Forgiveness," and "Happiness." The tiniest one, a girl visitor, was "Happiness."

Little "Happiness" was not so attentive as the rest, and kept wandering away from the class. Finally she was brought back, and the teacher said to her, "Oh, Happiness, do come and stay. Don't you know we cannot get along without you?" Then, turning to the other members of the class she inquired: "Can you, Patience, do without Happiness? Can you, Love? Can you Good-thoughts-about-others?" And all agreed that they needed Happiness to stay with them, regardless of how much else they had.

A look of concern came into the child's beautiful face, and she took her seat and from then on played her part so admirably well that she added an abundance of happiness to the occasion.

For the Scrapbook

Jewels of Wisdom

Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider.—*Bacon.*

Wealth is a good servant, a very bad mistress.—*Bacon.*

Nothing is terrible except fear itself.—*Bacon.*

Come away! Poverty's catching.—*Aphra Behn.*

Be so true to thyself, as thou be not false to others.—*Bacon.*

No man ever truly loved that was not generous.—*Aphra Behn.*

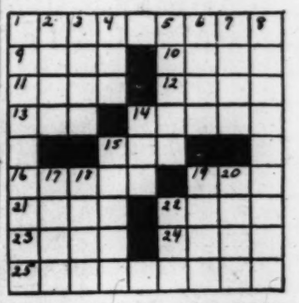
A little philosophy inclineth man's mind to atheism; but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion.—*Bacon.*

No book of great and established reputation is read till it is read at least twice.—*Arnold Bennett.*

Friendship! mysterious cement of the soul! Sweet'ner of life, and solder of society!—*Robert Blair.*

I hold every man a debtor to his profession.—*Bacon.*

Junior Cross-Word No. 108



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Waterfalls.
9—At sea.
10—Loyal.
11—Row.
12—Sharp specific flavor.
13—Possesses.
14—Bet.
15—Title of respect.
16—Faces of clocks.
19—Magazine (abbr.).
21—Wander.
22—Olympian goddess.
23—Struck with fear and reverence.
24—Single thing.
25—Languor.

Down

1—Church.
2—Largest continent.
3—River in England flowing into North Sea.
4—River in Switzerland.
5—Perfume got from flowers.
6—Projecting rock.
7—Air.
8—Set apart.
14—State east of Minnesota (abbr.).
15—Snow vehicles.
17—State south of Minnesota.
18—Scientific name for birds.
19—Bill of fare.
20—Dry.
22—Hovel.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

The Adventures of Waddles—New Bob-Sled

By THE HAGERS

WATCH JIMMY WEBFOOT, JOE, AND TED HELP ME TRY OUT MY NEW BOB-SLED.
ALTHOUGH THE STEERING IS AN ART, MY SKILFUL BOBBERS DO THEIR PART.
O'ER ZIGZAG COURSE AND HAIRPIN CURVE, WE ZIP ALONG; AND PLEASE OBSERVE
WHEN PAST THE FINISH LINE WE TORE, THE PASSENGERS STILL NUMBERED FOUR.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Vortex of Europe

SINCE 1919 diplomatic writers have been engaged in the game of discovering the "danger-spots" of Europe; but it is likely that if war were to come—which is an assumption not lightly to be made—it would come through Austria, where the state of civil strife has set the European powers on edge.

France, Italy, Germany, to say nothing of the nations of the Little Entente, are struggling for possession of Austria. The little country has been deprived of its independence—though the great powers continually pretend to be supporters of its independence—robbed of its sovereignty in two ways. The first way was by partitioning the Austro-Hungarian Empire until the remaining Austria could not earn its own livelihood. The second was by denying it the right to join with Germany—though well over 90 per cent of Austrians, until recent changes, reluctantly saw Anschluss as the only solution of their difficulties.

Obviously, if you have cut down this great empire to a fragment of a nation and then declare it shall not take refuge in the German fold, you are morally obliged to provide an alternative. The allies, however, have ignored this. They have left a truncated Austria with a huge, helpless capital incapable of supporting itself; and they have forbidden that country to take the course of escape open to it.

True, with Austria included, Germany would press right on the borders of Italy. Czechoslovakia would be a fragile peninsula in a Germanic sea. And France would face a Germany bigger than before the war. But these are reasons of expediency, not of international morality. For these reasons the allies have had to support Austria financially and politically, and the chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the French Senate has proposed even joint intervention by arms.

But while the allies have pulled the strings to checkmate this or that solution, domestic tension in Austria has increased until last week it reached the snapping point. The clerically led peasants, who form the biggest group of the population and the backbone of Chancellor Dollfuss's Christian Socialist Party, have chafed at seeing Socialist urban workers and officeholders made comfortable at public expense. Against all liberalism was arrayed on one side the Italian-pattern Fascism of Prince von Starhemberg's Heimwehr and on the other side the National Socialist offshoot of Hitlerism.

The consensus now seems to be that the unleashing of violence was a regrettable blunder. Dollfuss, of course, blames the Socialists for their resistance at Linz. But was it necessary to turn loose the Heimwehr to search their homes? Was it more serious for Socialists to have arms than for this private army sympathetic to industrialists? And was not the Government in control of water, lights and food, without which their opponents could hardly have held out?

Whatever the answers may be, the toll of such violence is heartily deplorable. But it would be immeasurably more deplorable if the international ramifications of the struggle should be so fumblingly handled as to draw Austria's neighbors into strife with each other.

The allies have considered that the chief objective was to keep the National Socialists from taking power. But the Hitlerites must be pleased with the position in which their rivals have placed themselves by having fired on their own people. Beyond personal issues the ultimate blame must fall chiefly on the allies, who have intrigued instead of altering treaties which are untenable.

Revision of treaties, and again revision of treaties, and always revision of treaties—that is the only sound motto for Europe now. There should have been a Danubian Confederation, not a number of separate countries with Austria helpless in their midst. That confederation could still have been made had not France and Italy been rivals for its control.

And if it could not be made, then Austria should not have been kept in a pathetic condition, with the great powers bribing and intriguing, but should have been permitted to take its own course. It may be that the Anschluss looks less desirable now that democracy has, by the folly of continental powers, been overthrown in Germany; but unless some alternative is speedily provided it is inevitable—that is to say, unless it is prevented by war.

Tell the Motorist Why

AS THE number of traffic mishaps mounts from year to year, increasing emphasis is being given to the view that the state must assume a larger share of responsibility in educating the motorist to an appreciation of the need for obedience to rules and regulations.

Generally speaking, in the past the state has been decidedly remiss in this form of education. Safety authorities declare the state has a responsibility to provide this form of education just as it has a responsibility to educate the motorist's children.

In most instances traffic rules and regulations are enforced arbitrarily; or at least so it seems to the average motorist. In other words, the generality of drivers appears to see little relationship between safety and traffic rules. No doubt their respect for regulations could be increased by education which would teach motorists the reasons for regulations and the need for strict obedience to further the cause of individual and mass safety. Also this would seem to imply that the regulations should be written from a basis of real safety reasons and not from a basis of whim, prejudice and guesswork.

Company Unions

BECAUSE organized labor is about to press Congress to outlaw company unions, and because the legality of company unions under the NIRA already has been questioned in the courts, many persons soon will be asking what company unions are and what are their virtues and defects.

Company unions are schemes for employee representation instituted by employers during the last twenty years, and especially during the last twelve months, principally as an alternative to ordinary unions.

Since a company union is organized among the workers engaged by one employer, the scope of the union fits the area of the most numerous industrial grievances. The company union is a shop affair with outsiders excluded. The conferences that are features of such organizations inform employers concerning labor problems and educate labor in management problems so the unions can be mutually beneficial. These unions extend responsibilities to labor over matters of labor welfare—savings, building and loan, lunch services, recreation and the like—as well as over hours and wages. Thus workers are trained to enlarge their functions. By bridging the gap between the front office and the shop, company unions promote loyalty and discourage resignations, friction and strikes.

On the other hand, no workers ever of their own initiative have organized a company union—it is a boss-inspired union. The power that creates company unions can destroy them. Worker representatives not only must not antagonize the management—for that means discharge—but are ignorant of labor conditions in other plants and other sections even in the same industry, and moreover are untrained in the tactics of bargaining; thus the representatives are usually timid, ignorant and unskilled negotiators. No truly equal-sided collective bargaining is possible in company unions. A company union cannot strike because it has either no treasury or one limited to its own members; it cannot get the help of other workers in the same industry. Consequently a company union has no power of compulsion over an employer.

Under a benevolent administrator a company union may produce harmonious relations, but most of the enterprises that have introduced company unions belong to the autocratic class of employers. Under the latter's administration, company unions exist mainly as a barrier to real unions; if in those instances the company union should destroy the regular union, the day of the company union probably soon would set.

If the New Deal aspires to balance a strong united employer group against an equally strong organized labor group, this ideal cannot be obtained through company unions; indeed, the existence of the company unions hinders the attainment of the goal. Therefore, except in those few cases where employee representation means a genuinely democratic control of working conditions, the attitude of the ordinary citizen toward company unions must be related to that citizen's attitude toward the control of industry. Shall it be autocratic if sometimes benign individualism, or collectivism balanced between employer, employee and the Government or the public?

"The Noble King"

AT A time when monarchies were going out of fashion King Albert of Belgium saw his position grow even stronger. While crowns tumbled into the dust his own sat more firmly upon his brow. There was nothing strange in this. For Albert, King of the Belgians, stood as a shining example of true kingliness. A hereditary monarch, he was praised by the world and loved by his own people for his democratic spirit. As a king he accepted the responsibility of a leader and carried it out with nobility, courage and humility.

Ibañez, the Spanish author, in paying tribute to King Albert, wrote:

> "The noble King" is what we in Spain call Albert of Belgium. He never thought of dazzling anyone; his wish was to live in peace and industrial prosperity, surrounded by his hard-working people, and at all times he has led a good and upright life, gentle and liberal at the same time, like his own physical traits. He has become a hero without wishing or seeking to become one; the greatest and most attractive hero of the entire twentieth century. He is the noble King!

When the scourge of war fell upon Europe the leadership of King Albert typified not only the part that Belgium was to play in the titanic struggle, but helped to clarify for the world the issues involved. Belgium refused to become a highway for invasion, and became instead a glorious example that stirred armies and nations to great endeavor. Liége and Namur became keynotes to be struck again at Mons, the Marne, Ypres and Verdun.

Yet it was not only the tocsin of war that brought forth his qualities of leadership. His sweeping and drastic reforms in the administration of the Congo State brought humane and equitable treatment to a native population that had been cruelly and inhumanly exploited. He removed the throne from the throne room of the palace and received his guests after the manner of an elected president. His people were never "subjects." He always spoke of them as his "fellow citizens."

His contacts with his fellow countrymen before he became King were direct. He went down into mines and into the foundries and mills, and mingled with the men at work. He had his dreams of commercial expansion, and traveled, not to attend receptions but to study the methods of other nations, that he might be better able to help his own.

There was something symbolical in his title of Albert the First. For he was in deed and in fact the leader of his people. He perceived what was the good and right thing to do, and did it. He was a king!

A Surface Problem

EVERY day the world grows more and more interdependent. It is no longer possible for any nation to pursue a course of selfish isolation. All are bound inextricably together. Because the women of Bombay cease wearing textiles made in Manchester, the cotton growers of Georgia are affected. Because the feminine taste among certain tribes in the Congo turns to telegraph wire for bracelets, a steel mill in Belgium pays an extra dividend. And now as a crowning instance, because civil war is rampant in Chinese Turkestan there may be a shortage of "hot dogs" at Coney Island next summer.

For skins do *not* grow on "hot dogs!" The outer covering for the succulent frankfurter turns out to be a manufactured article, known technically as a casing. And surprising as it may seem to those who like to boast that the United States is a self-contained country, the bulk of our "hot dog" jackets comes from Chinese Turkestan.

In normal times caravans regularly transport, without hindrance, large quantities of these coverings from Tihua to Tienstin, whence they are shipped to the United States. But now, owing to the unsettled conditions, stocks are piling up in Tihua. A daring plan to rescue the precious merchandise was proposed. Five motortrucks were equipped to cross the desert, master the mountain ranges and risk the attacks of bandits. But the Chinese Government refused to grant the necessary safeguards, so the matter was dropped.

But President Roosevelt's recognition of Soviet Russia apparently is going to justify itself much sooner than most people expected. A late communication conveys the splendid news that the much-needed casings may be secretly taken across the Soviet border to the Turksib railroad and after that carried across Siberia to Vladivostok. And from that point shipped without delay to New York. However, the freight charges on this long haul are likely to be so heavy that by the time the finished product reaches Coney Island, the "hot dog" of 1934 may reach a new high. But when all the facts are known, what patriot will demur?

The Casual Day

"Past and Present"

(With apologies where due)

I remember, I remember,
When an atom was so small
It really hardly paid you
To think of one at all.
It was so small that anywhere
An atom safe could be
And pass his time in molecules,
In elemental glee.

I remember, I remember,
When an atom was so small
Sage physicists accounted it
The basis of our ball,
And, nothing being smaller,
An atom lived carefree,
Protected from disaster by
Ind!visibility.

But now, none calls an atom small—
The lid's thrown open wide.
The world is all agog at what
The atom tried to hide:
Electrons, neutrons, positrons,
Protons. Believe me—
Deutons and alpha particles
Within an atom spree!!

And "smashing atoms" has become
With thorium 2 C,
A hectic, laboratory game
To play 'midst their débris,
And now nowhere, in any land,
Can atoms safely rest;
They live, pursued, reclassified,
Divisible—distressed.

G. A.

"We are in no position to start a project such as you ask: letting writers write books, plays and novels in their own homes."

This is what a CWA official told a committee of unemployed writers who pressed demands for relief the other day. It should be noted also, however, that the CWA is in no position to stop writers from writing in their own homes if they wish to.

* * *

The unemployed writers' problem is one that hinges pretty closely on the problem of the unemployed reader. When the former meets the latter's need there's employment for both.

* * *

Those who seek to explain the apparently superhuman achievement of Dumas, credited with more books than seem possible of production by one man, say that he kept many persons busy writing "his" novels, to which he gave merely the finishing touches. What the CWA needs just now is a good five-hour-day novel mill, run by an American Dumas.

* * *

An English writer is said to have written three books in three weeks and had all accepted for immediate publication. At present he is working on seven more. Some of those "unemployed writers" in the United States who are calling for government aid might take a leaf from their English contemporary's evidently bulging notebook.

Rime for Reason

in spelling and pronunciation

There is a "k" in knock and knee,
So why not one before nocturnal?
I can't see why gnaw needs a "g,"
And where, oh where's the "r" in colonel?

L. B.

"The downtown students . . . adopted two resolutions, which are being sent to the Italian Consul and the Dolfull government."—*New York paper.*

It looks like a typographical error, but we casually suspect that some Socialist typesetter meant to have it pronounced the "doleful" government.

W. E. B. says: Success comes to him who makes hay out of the grass that grows under other people's feet.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

What of the Schools of Journalism?

SO MANY inquiries come to me from young students, and more mature research workers, concerning the value of courses in schools of journalism to a youth seeking employment on a newspaper, that I think the general discussion of the matter may be of widespread interest. The subject was taken up years ago by the American Society of Newspaper Editors. The report of the committee of inquiry, however, was not satisfactory, even to the committee making it. It was felt that the task of investigation and appraisal was too great for a committee of busy journalists to undertake, and an effort was made to interest the Carnegie Foundation in a formal estimate of the value of these courses. The effort did not succeed, but there is a widespread feeling among journalists who have given any thought to the subject that it is one which might very readily engage the activities of that foundation, which alone possesses the means necessary to defray the cost of such a survey.

A very comprehensive inquiry having come to me from a research worker in Columbia University, I shall use its questions as a guide in expressing the opinion I hold of the value of schools of journalism, which opinion, I think, is very generally shared by newspaper managers in the United States.

To begin with, it is obvious that a distinction must be drawn between various schools of journalism. Some which have been long established, and which possess means for the support of a large teaching staff and facilities for coöperation with metropolitan newspapers, have perhaps proved their value to a certain extent. Yet the school at the University of Missouri, which is wholly destitute of any affiliation with metropolitan newspapers, has achieved an enviable position among institutions of this character. This is largely due to its long-time dean, Mr. Walter Williams, who brought to his task both knowledge and enthusiasm. If there is any place that enthusiasm is necessary to success it is in the direction of a school of journalism. The moment the tone of such an institution becomes perfunctory, its fate is sealed.

Certain queries put by my correspondent can be answered emphatically in the negative, and put at once out of the way. For example, these two:

> Do you think that the newspaper field could be improved by imposing certain governmental examinations for the prospective newspaper reporter to pass before becoming a member of a newspaper staff?
>
> Do you think that all prospective newspaper men should attend schools of journalism before they enter the profession? And do you think they should satisfactorily complete the courses given in schools of journalism before being admitted to enter the profession?

Nothing could be more fatal to the practice of journalism than the effort to establish governmental standards for its workers. This response does not necessarily, however, close the door to some form of supervision by national or state organizations on the plan of bar and medical associations. Nor should it be made compulsory that newspaper men should attend schools of journalism.

The best of all training for the journalist is a thorough education in the literary department of an established college or university. If he can find an institution of that sort in which the cognate arts of thinking and writing are taught in something other than a perfunctory way, and if he will set himself to master those arts, together with a reasonable grasp of economics, modern history, and literature, he will come to the newspaper of the better class well equipped for service. The best place to learn the technique of making a paper is in a newspaper office. In my judgment few acquire this knowledge in a professional school of journalism in a way that does not require material emendation after passing that very grave hurdle known as getting a job. In most newspaper offices college graduates are given a certain preference in appointment to the staff over persons without such a training. This tendency, I think, will be enhanced as the years go by and as the importance of journalism as a high-grade profession becomes more generally recognized. Henry Watterson said we needed more journalists and fewer newspapermen. In nearly every instance, presupposing equal natural ability, a college graduate rapidly overhauls and passes in journalistic work the man who is destitute of a fundamental literary training. This does not necessarily imply that there may not be men with a distinct flair for journalism who make their way to the front, although their academic education has been of the most rudimentary character. I think, however, that inquiry would demonstrate that today the highest places on the most notable newspapers are invariably filled by college graduates.

Educating for a profession is, of course, a calling of its own. The men who have been interested in establishing and conducting schools of journalism have doubtless worked out to that end satisfactory curricula which will best train young men for the profession they desire to embrace. One offers suggestions for such curricula with hesitation. Yet it has always seemed to me that the best school of journalism would be the one which would be able to ground a student thoroughly in the art of expression of thought, which would teach him to study and appraise the importance of current everyday phenomena in finance, industry, politics, art, literature; which would make him familiar with progress in every branch of intellectual activity; which would give him some knowledge of the personalities of the men and women who are influencing thought in the world today, and which in the main would offer distinctly an education in the affairs of this twentieth century with only such an historical background as would furnish the cultural understanding necessary to a well-rounded intellectual activity.

There was neither journalism nor any school of that profession in the days of King Solomon. Yet after centuries his advice holds good: "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom and with all thy getting get understanding."

Jumbles That "Jitter" the Administration

An Intimate Message From Washington

THE MONITOR BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

JITTERY is how they describe the Administration's mood for the last few days. Which is not to say that anything is fundamentally wrong. It is probably the weather and the time of year. They are desperately waiting for spring—and a spring boom—(seasonal upturn is the technical name) and the bluebirds are slow in arriving. Thus it is that the air-mail mess, the Senate's punishment of its two contemners, the tapering off in the CWA, the New York political row, the daily cables of revolution and bloodshed in Europe, have all produced an unpleasant atmosphere.

But this sort of mood is transitory. We have had several such gloomy gusts in the last six months. So, from the trough of the wave, the far-sighted ones are able to detect certain fundamentally satisfactory signs.

* * *

What are some of the things that opinion concentrates upon and applauds?

(1) Stabilization of the French crisis. It was felt that the Paris riots resulted from the continued pinch of deflation as much as from any other factor and that in France's shoes, but for the grace of the New Deal, stood the United States. Brickbats, it was vividly remembered, can fly in Washington too.

(2) Admission by everybody—even including Will Rogers and Colonel Lindbergh, that "something was wrong with the air-mail companies." Without the President's extreme action, such an admission would not have been so unanimous from his sharpest critics. It is easier to get moderate reform of the entire aviation situation now, it is felt, than it would have been through a long and painful quasi-legal negotiation, unprepared by this sweeping agreement.

(3) Extension, scarcely observed, of the graft hunt into the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury. The unscrupulous income-tax lawyer had one of the most profitable and abused rackets in Washington, but they are after him with well-qualified legal hounds.

(4) The slowing down of experiment! The violently reforming stock and commodity exchange bills were holdovers, and out-of-key. There is little heard of the "professors" these days. They have been transformed into ordinary government officials, or practical men of affairs. And doing an excellent job, too, in most cases, without benefit of press-agenting.

(5) Indeed, there's a considerable absence of the old type of ballyhoo. Where are the syndicated articles of White House residents? Where are "Buzzie" and "Sistie" Dall? All quietly shushed off to their proper places, which lie outside the screaming headlines. You can still read articles by Mrs. Roosevelt or members of the family circle, but they are not sensationalized—they may even be informative.

* * *

These are a few typical and random points selected from the broad Washington scene. They indicate, perhaps, that the Administration is slowly coming of age, and that its recurrent "jittery" feeling marks the familiar mood of a growing boy as he turns into confident manhood. Certainly, despite the occasional mistakes—and the admission that they are mistakes—the Administration's touch is firmer than it was. Some—not all—of the earlier blunders in the way of political appointments have proved too costly, and either grand jury investigations or quiet oustings are effecting a clean-up.

No picture of the Washington week could overlook the anxious way in which nearly everybody has been watching the European situation. Veteran war correspondents talk eagerly about army corps movements and a "preventive war by April." The State Department once more says, sniffing the troubled breeze, "It is touch and go." Well, this talk is not precisely new. Yet it is more intense than ever before. One thing alone is certain, in this capital and at this distance from the storm center, and that is that the United States is rigidly determined to remain outside any possible conflict.

But that the United States is ready to make the sacrifice which alone can insure neutrality there is no sign. That sacrifice, as 1914-1917 so tragically showed, is to give up "rights" of trading with the combatants. It is agreed that the surest way of getting into war is through the money-motive—the insistence on shipping and selling to one or both sides.

Thus, while everybody here says, "We must keep out of that European mess," nobody says, "Very well, will we stop trading when or if a war starts?" and it is still gospel in the Navy Department that a big fleet is necessary because it must protect commerce.

Into this somewhat tangled thinking on world problems comes Mr. Henry Agard Wallace, who stands with Mr. Harold L. Ickes as outstanding leader in the Cabinet. Secretary Wallace's pamphlet on "America Must Choose" today puts into his own salty Iowa language hard-headed truths about our commercial—and hence political—relations with the world. He gives the first life-size answer to the self-containment school by pointing out the unbearable regimentation their philosophy would require, indicates his own preference for out-and-out internationalism, and decides that a middle course alone is practicable.

Secretary Wallace's two-fisted argument comes just as Mr. George N. Peek's somewhat more nationalist brief for stimulating exports hangs in the balance. After such schemes as the Export Bank for Loans to Russia, and the "apples and pears" school of forced exports, Mr. Wallace's hard sense is refreshing. It is also timely, for trade policy is likely to be decided upon by the White House this week or next. Commercially, at least, America's world sense seems on the upgrade. The test is soon to come, when and if President Roosevelt asks for tariff-making authority.

Erwin D. Canham

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Rights of Parenthood

SCIENCE has invaded every department of modern life. Perhaps it may even destroy the home. It seems that the parents of a boy living in Eau Claire, Wis., believed in faith healing. Of course, doctors, being scientists, do not. The doctor said the boy had osteomyelitis, whatever that is.

The parents asserted that no matter what was the matter with the child, that their faith would heal him, and demanded the right to try it. The doctors took the boy to a hospital and operated on him, despite the protests of the father and mother.

What has become of the doctrine that every man's home is his castle? If doctors can invade the home and defy it, there is no profession that cannot. . . .

The doctors would not deny the parents the right to teach to their children any religion they saw fit to teach, but the doctors apparently have the power and take the right into their hands of refusing to allow the parents to practice what they preach. . . . Before we can permit a self-constituted body to destroy religious liberty, we should be sure that they are infallible, which is not the case in the medical or any other profession.—*Sacramento (Calif.) Union.*